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E.E. SPORTS OFFICIALS TO ATTEND MOSCOW MEETING

NC091739 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 9 (AFP) -- Antonin Himl, president of the Czechoslovak sports federation, has left for Moscow, it was learnt today, for a meeting with East European sports chiefs tomorrow (Thursday). Tomorrow's Moscow sports summit was expected to decide whether the East European countries should follow the Soviet Union's lead and not go to the Los Angeles Olympics.

'DEVIATIONS' FROM USSR ECONOMIC MODEL REJECTED

AU091218 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 May 84 p 6

[Boris Latta article: "The CEMA Member-Countries, a Stable Base of Progress; More and More Closely and Efficiently"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THIS YEAR THE CEMA MEMBER STATES ARE RECALLING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR COLLECTIVE ORGANIZATION -- THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN MODERN HISTORY. DURING 3 AND 1/2 DECADES, THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY HAVE ACHIEVED A LOT ON THE PATH OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION. THEIR RELATIONS HAVE BECOME CLOSER AND MORE EFFICIENT. TODAY ONE CANNOT EVEN IMAGINE THE SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF ANY OF THE CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES WITHOUT THE SOCIAL DIVISION OF LABOR, WITHOUT THE DEEPENING MATERIALIZATION OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM.

The authority of individual member states of the community, as well as the authority of CEMA as a whole, is increasing from year to year. This is a natural phenomenon, which is the result of the specific successful results achieved in their economy. Today, as at the time when the organization was being set up, one of the main principles of its activity is that cooperation proceeds from the demand for equal rights by all participants, and that it proceeds from the principles of socialist internationalism.

At the beginning of this year statistical data was published on CEMA's activity to date, including the year 1982. The material convincingly documents the dynamic advance of the member-states. Can there be a more convincing answer to the constant attacks of certain bourgeois "pseudo-experts" on the so-called problems of Eastern Europe? THIS DYNAMIC PROCESS IN FACT SHOWS THE WHOLE WORLD VERY GRAPHICALLY THAT TRULY FRIENDLY RELATIONS CAN NOT ONLY EXIST, BUT ALSO CAN DEVELOP ON THE BASIS OF EQUAL RIGHTS BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIALLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND COUNTRIES THAT ARE ONLY BEGINNING TO BUILD THEIR NATIONAL ECONOMY FROM A LEVEL THAT IS NOT SO HIGH, AND MAINLY AGRARIAN.

During the past 35 years the countries of the socialist community have passed through several stages in the development of mutual economic relations. Socialist economic integration is increasingly and objectively coming to the fore. Specifically, this means an increasingly deeper internationalization of the socialist states' economic life; an increasing expansion of production concentration and specialization; and an increasingly closer cooperation in the sphere of material resources and production. The CEMA member-countries are also fulfilling the new demands of the current phase, that is, to actively improve plan coordination and develop direct production contacts between the enterprises and organizations of individual interested states.

CURRENTLY, THE SOCIALIST STATES ARE UNDERGOING A COMPLICATED PERIOD OF TRANSITION TO THE INTENSIVE METHOD OF DEVELOPING THEIR NATIONAL ECONOMIES. The existing successes are all the more valuable, since the capitalist countries, headed by the United States, have not ceased to apply various discriminatory measures, sanctions, and laws against the socialist states.

The economic results are obviously not identical in the individual CEMA member-countries. The situation in each of them is different, and this cannot be ignored. THE TRANSITION FROM THE EXTENSIVE TO THE INTENSIVE ROAD OF DEVELOPMENT IS INEVITABLY TIED TO A CHANGE IN THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION; TO INCREASED SPECIALIZATION; TO THE INTRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE IN PRACTICE; AND TO THE INCREASED BALANCING OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Such a development envisages the improvement of the entire economic mechanism of economy and its adjustment to the new conditions. But the process is not developing evenly. In fact, certain countries have already exhausted the possibilities for extensive growth, whereas other states have preserved them to some extent. On the other hand, several subjective reasons exist why the possibilities provided for us by the internationalization of forces and means continue to remain unused. Because of these objectives, but also subjective, reasons, the economic mechanism in certain CEMA member-countries has begun to differ, even though it has retained the uniformity that is determined by socialist production relations. But the West has started to disseminate untruths in connection with this, claiming that the Soviet model -- allegedly "foisted on the other socialist countries" -- is untenable, and that for this reason the CEMA member-states must deviate from this model when looking for their own paths of development. HOWEVER, THIS THESIS HAS ONLY ONE AIM: TO UNDERMINE THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY FROM WITHIN AND TO HECKLE THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AGAINST EACH OTHER -- PARTICULARLY AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION. In fact, it remains true that, WHEREAS IN THE FIRST PHASES OF BUILDING SOCIALISM THE SOVIET ECONOMIC EXPERIENCE OBVIOUSLY PREVAILED, TODAY THE INDIVIDUAL CEMA MEMBER-STATES CAN PERFECT THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR OWN KNOWLEDGE. HOWEVER, DESPITE THE NATIONAL PECULIARITIES, THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPING AND IMPROVING THE VALID SYSTEMS OF THE PLANNED ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ARE COMMON FOR ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. ANY VIOLATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES LEADS TO A DEFORMATION OF SOCIALISM, WITH ALL THE CONSEQUENCES THIS ENTAILS.

The opinion is becoming increasingly prevalent in the world that the nations' future is bound to the strengthening of their economic potential through their mutual economic cooperation and through the internationalization of economic life. And it is exactly for this reason that the socialist countries regard this as one of the main roads for developing production forces and for consolidating peace and cooperation among the countries. After all, this is documented also by the 3 and 1/2 decades of CEMA's activity.

GDR, PPR, USSR SEAMEN PARADE IN ROSTOCK

LD092231 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] A militant meeting of comradeship-in-arms to mark the 39th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism began with a flag parade on three ships of the three socialist Baltic fleets on the Unterwarnow in Rostock today. The crews of the missile destroyer (Neukrotimy) and the large antisubmarine ship Bodry of the USSR Baltic Fleet, the missile destroyer Warszawa of the Polish Navy and the coastal protection ship Berlin of the GDR People's Navy paraded on the quay of the publicly-owned Fischfang. In the presence of hundreds of working people they reaffirmed the cohesion of their fighting alliance. The comrades-in-arms promised to defend the Baltic region reliably. In their joint seaman's training they intend to do their utmost to further improve their battle strength and combat readiness.

RECONVENING OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE REVIEWED

Likely To Bog Down

LD091749 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, May 9 (TANJUG) -- The 35-nation conference on confidence and security-building measures in Europe reconvened here on Tuesday after a recess of nearly eight weeks, in an atmosphere of pessimism.

Most observers feared that the frosty relations between the two super powers that cast their shadow on the first session would continue to haunt the second one too.

While media commentators talked of conflicting signals emerging from the U.S. as [as received] the Soviet Union, one well-informed Asian ambassador to Stockholm thought that the impending U.S. presidential election might be the biggest hindrance to the conference making progress.

President Reagan would welcome foreign policy success to enhance his reelection chances, but the Soviets might, to deny him any such advantage, be tempted to delay making any concessions until the election was over. But, at this stage the participant nations are not even agreed on what the conference should discuss and what it should not. It is on the cards that they will be bogged down in this and other procedural questions at least for the next few months.

Proposals Viewed

AU091117 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] In our topic of the newsreel we will first talk about the Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which was resumed in Stockholm today. Immediately before the beginning of our broadcast, Dragan Colovic talked with Ambassador Aleksandar Bozovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation to this conference.

[Colovic] Comrade Bozovic, at the very beginning of the continuation of the conference today, the Soviet Union made a new proposal on nonaggression, that is on the nonuse of force. The NATO circles, however, think that this proposal does not mean anything new, that it is identical to the previous one. The West regards the Soviet initiative as being of a tactical nature, that is, it is being interpreted as an attempt to show readiness to negotiate and as actually wanting to reduce criticism for leaving the Geneva negotiations. Comrade Bozovic, it seems from the reports we have received from Moscow that in making that proposal the Soviet Union did not set the previous conditions such as the one about restoring the situation on the old continent to the situation that existed prior to the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles. Is what is involved a somewhat more flexible approach than the previous one?

[Bozovic] You know, what is involved is not only one proposal -- on nonaggression or the nonuse of force. The Soviet Union actually made its formal proposal today of measures that were included in the speech Foreign Minister Gromyko made at the very beginning of the conference -- somewhat elaborated and supplemented, of course, and certainly somewhat more detailed than in Gromyko's speech. Therefore it is a matter of a package of measures, not only about nonaggression -- nonaggression is not even mentioned -- but about nonuse of force in mutual relations. It is the question of not using nuclear arms, no use of force or threats of force in relations among states, the question of chemical weapons, the freezing of military budgets, the question of zones, and the question of confidence measures.

I think that what is characteristic for the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union today is that it contains, in contrast to the Western proposal, certain measures to restrict military activities, which is certainly of significance. You know, I think that it is not the best way to reject something a priori, as a tactical move. The very fact that the proposal has been submitted heralds a readiness for dialogue. And in order to see what is acceptable and what is not acceptable, we must begin a dialogue.

I would put the entire Soviet proposal today in this context, and it is difficult to make any detailed assessments now. The situation is now that we have four proposals before the conference: the Western proposal, that of the NATO countries; the Romanian proposal; the proposal of the nonaligned and neutral countries; and the Soviet Union's proposal. This creates a sufficient basis for a dialogue, for a dialogue that may be profound and that certainly may help to clear up some questions.

[Colovic] Comrade Bozovic, you have mentioned the proposals of the European nonaligned and neutral countries. It is obvious that these countries will have much to do this time again. It would be good to recall once again what the essence of these proposals in fact is.

[Bozovic] You know, the proposal was submitted at the end of the first session of the conference. Its essence is to provide an approach outside the blocs, or if you wish, a nonbloc approach to security in Europe, to confidence and security measures in Europe. This is specific for this proposal. There is a considerable amount of logic here: a Western proposal, an Eastern proposal, and then the nonaligned countries have made an effort to build a bridge between these two positions. Now we have the situation that the nonaligned countries, the nonaligned and neutral countries, are appearing with their own idea, or with a political conceptual apprehension of security and confidence in Europe, also seeking their own security -- which means outside the blocs -- not only for themselves but for all. Here we have measures which run from military technical ones -- so-called military technical measures, meaning announcing maneuvers, inviting observers, and so forth -- and we have a new component part, the limitation of military activities -- something that is missing in the Western proposal -- and we have the door open for the consideration of other measures, too, measures of a different nature. Some people call them political, some call them a [word indistinct] but in any case the door is open for considering other measures which would help us to progress.

New Stockholm 'Farce'

AU081029 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 8 May 84

["New Stage of the Farce on Disarmament" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- A new stage of the so-called Conference on Disarmament in Europe begins in Stockholm today. The conference began its proceedings on January 17 of this year. As a continuation of the demagogical farces of Helsinki, Madrid etc. which concluded with complete failure. For 2 months on end, fruitless talks were conducted in the Stockholm meetings, the representatives of the two superpowers the United States and the Soviet Union exchanged accusations against each other, and no agreement was reached even on the agenda of the conference.

The reality has proved now that the superpowers do not organize such meetings to ensure peace and disarmament in Europe but their aim is to create a smokescreen before the European public opinion, at a time when they intensify their armament race.

During last months Washington and Moscow have continued the implementation of their programs of deploying new nuclear missiles respectively in Western and Eastern Europe, the meetings of the "staffs" of the aggressive blocs of NATO and Warsaw Treaty have increased and the military manoeuvres of the two superpowers and their pacts in Europe have been intensified. Both sides have not spared their "proposals" on the so-called reduction of nuclear missiles, the reduction of troops in central Europe, the limitation of the arsenals of chemical weapons etc, but they have been immediately accompanied by new and more frenzied militaristic and warmongering projects.

The facts show also that such conferences as that of Stockholm serve the two superpowers as forums of bargainings to the detriment of the peoples of Europe and the world. The first stage of the conference provided the chiefs of American and Soviet diplomacy Shultz and Gromyko with the possibility of holding number of private meetings. Apart from this, the secret diplomacy, which is a characteristic feature of the imperialist policy of the two superpowers, is also being used. It coordinates their common interests, which are in opposition to the interests of the peoples and other countries, it prepares farces such as that of Stockholm, which bring the European people no good.

New Pact Proposal 'Deceitful'

AU091810 Tirana ATA in English 1740 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 9 (ATA) -- According to a report by the Soviet News Agency, TASS, the Warsaw Treaty member countries sent a message to the NATO member countries, in which they propose to start consultations on a multilateral basis regarding the signing of a treaty on reciprocal non-use of the military force and on preservation of peace relations." [quotation marks as received]

Such proposals, which are not new, are a continuation of the efforts to disguise the true aggressive nature of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty, which are instruments of rivalry and war preparations of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. They aim at presenting these pacts as "peaceful" in the eyes of the European peoples, to lower the resistance of these peoples against the imperialist policy of the two superpowers and their tools NATO and Warsaw Treaty, to launch the war. [sentence as received] It is not fortuitous that at a time when the nuclear and conventional arsenals in Western and Eastern Europe are increasing when the blackmail by the superpowers and their war-mongering activity is being intensified, demagogical proposals, which "offer" the organisation of new farces of endless talks, are made one after another. The aim is to preserve the deceitful smog because the shameful outcome of the talks is known and it does not worry at all their organizers and manipulators, the United States and the Soviet Union.

U.S. OLYMPIC CHARTER VIOLATIONS CITED IN PULLOUT

BOC Issues Declaration

AU091913 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 9 (BTA) -- A plenary session of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee [BOC] was held in the capital today. The session discussed the preparation of the Bulgarian sportsmen for the 23rd Olympic games in Los Angeles.

The plenary session gave a high assessment of the preparedness of the best Bulgarian athletes for the games and the efforts of the specialists and coaches for the scoring of high sporting results at world, European and other international events in the last years.

Discussing the invitation of the Organizational Committee of the Olympic games in Los Angeles, the members of the plenum unanimously voted against the participation in the games, because of the abnormal conditions in this American city and adopted the following declaration.

Declaration of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee

In accordance with the Olympic Charter up to June the second this year the national Olympic committees should have made a decision in principle on the participation of sportsmen in the 23rd Olympic games. In this connection the plenary session of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee discussed the possibility of sending Bulgarian sportsmen to the forthcoming 23rd summer Olympic games in Los Angeles.

The plenary session of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee gave a high assessment of the Bulgarian athletes in world and European championships in the 1981-1984 Olympic period, of the readiness of the Bulgarian sportsmen for participation in the Olympic games and of the efforts of coaches and sports leaders.

Several times the Bulgarian Olympic Committee has discussed the situation in which the preparation of the 23rd Olympic games is going on. Repeatedly attention was paid to the serious diversions from the provisions of the Olympic Charter. The Bulgarian sportsmen have been training seriously, expecting that all obstacles and violations of the Olympic Charter and of the regulations of the international sports federations as set forth in the address of B.O.C. of April 14, 1984 will be overcome.

The session of the Executive Committee of I.O.C. on April 24 in Lausanne to deal with the questions raised in the declaration of the National Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. in the address of the B.O.C. and in the statements of a number of other national Olympic committees, noted the reasons for the considerations set forth and gave rise to hope that the problems will be overcome, but it failed to bring about the expected results. The accords reached between I.O.C., the Olympic Committee of the U.S.S.R. and L.A.O.O.C. were not respected by the Administration of the United States and as a whole the situation in Los Angeles in connection with the games remains unchanged. This is seen in the impotence of L.A.O.O.C. to work out, with help from the state bodies, a ban on all sorts of demonstrations and propaganda activity of political, religious and other nature, in spite of the requirements of the Olympic Charter, which bans such manifestations, and what is more in this way conditions are being created under which various political, extremist, religious, including anti-Bulgarian groups can become active, groups which with their hostility against the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries are posing a threat to the security of athletes, thus making the atmosphere of the games abnormal.

The Administration of the United States is exploiting the games for the achievement of political aims. With this the American authorities show disrespect for the Olympic Charter and the high moral Olympic principles and ideals.

The commercialization of the games, for which warnings were sounded from the very beginning, intensified and assumed absurd dimensions -- up to the unprecedented encroachment upon the Olympic flames in spite [as received] the explicit ban as put down in the Olympic Charter.

This situation, a result of systematic violations of the Olympic Charter does not give any reliable guarantees for a safe, secure and calm staying of the Bulgarian athletes in Los Angeles. For this the responsibility should be borne by the respective state authorities in the United States of America.

Under these circumstances the Olympic games in Los Angeles cannot achieve their basic aim -- to be a world sporting festival of youth, a festival to cooperate for the building of a better peaceful world. That is why the plenary session of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee finds it impossible for the Bulgarian athletes to take part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles and, in the name of the Olympic traditions and the future development of the Olympic games it is forced to decline the invitation of L.A.O.O.C. The Bulgarian athletes are embittered by the fact that unsurmountable obstacles have been raised before their participation in the 23rd summer Olympic games.

The Bulgarian Olympic Committee reaffirms its affiliation with the Olympic movement and expresses readiness, just as before, to cooperate for its strengthening in compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Olympic Charter. We also stand for bilateral cooperation with athletes and sporting organizations of all countries, including the United States, provided this cooperation is in the spirit of the Olympic principles and ideals.

Decision Called Major Event

AU100650 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] A major event of the day is the decision of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, which adopted a declaration not to participate in the XXIII Olympic games in Los Angeles. This decision is a result of the conditions of insecurity and lack of safety created there for the visit of the Bulgarian athletes. This is also a result of the new atmosphere that has been created there not without the participation of the official U.S. authorities. Under these circumstances, the declaration says, the games cannot achieve their fundamental goal -- to be a world holiday of youth that will contribute to building a better and more peaceful world.

U.S. 'Provokes' Withdrawal

AU100822 Sofia BTA in English 0741 GMT 10 May 84

["The Withdrawal Was Provoked" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA) -- The withdrawal was provoked, writes a RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial on the decision of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee against the participation of the Bulgarian athletes in the 23rd Olympic games in Los Angeles because of the threateningly abnormal atmosphere in the host-city.

"This correct decision was suggested by a number of violent actions incompatible with either the provisions of the Olympic Charter, or the spirit of the Olympic movement in the world, or the basic norms of mutual understanding and respect between peoples and states" reads the commentary.

The daily condemns the inadmissible commercial nature of the games and the seeking of all ways and means of profit-making even in the carrying of the Olympic flame.

The authorities of the United States with an ill-disguised activity are seeking to exploit the games for their political purposes, writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. Dwelling on the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign as unleashed by the reactionary circles in the United States.

The commentary points out that Bulgaria is one of the 13 founding states of the modern Olympic games. The Bulgarian athletes have won 116 gold, silver and bronze Olympic medals in the games.

MLADENOV, GREEK LEADERS DISCUSS COOPERATION

Support for Arms Agreements

AU072010 Sofia BTA in English 1945 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Sofia [as received], May 7 (BTA corr) -- The official talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, and of Greece, Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, opened here today. The two ministers discussed topical international issues. It was stressed during the talks that on a wider range of topics the two countries' views were either identical or similar.

Serious alarm was expressed over the continuing worsening of the situation in Europe and the world. It was stressed that the disruption of the military strategic balance between the East and the West would pose a serious threat to peace. The conviction was expressed that it was high time to abandon the tactics of tension and confrontation and to open negotiations on all the disputed issues in international relations, while proceeding from the principles of quality and equal security.

Support was given to all the initiatives aimed against the looming military menace, aimed at terminating the arms race and at achieving an agreement down to the lowest possible level in the spheres of both nuclear and other weapons.

Pointing to the significance of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, it was stressed that the conference was called upon to contribute to limitation and to the defusing of the nuclear threat in Europe and to the restoration of confidence in international relations. Minister Mladenov stressed in particular that the signing of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO member-states as well as the implementation of other similar initiatives would mark a major step forward in this direction.

Special attention was paid to the situation in the Balkans. Noting the achievement of positive results in the relations between the Balkan countries, the two parties to the talks declared the need of further steps to strengthen goodneighbourliness and mutual advantageous cooperation in the interests of all states, in the interests of peace and security in the region. The two parties to the talks expressed their readiness to encourage both bilateral and mutilateral cooperation in those spheres where agreements do exist or real possibilities for such cooperation.

The two countries' common stand on the conversion of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone was confirmed as well as their resoluteness to work actively for the translation of this important idea into reality. It was stressed that the dialogue opened by the conference of experts from the Balkan countries must be continued in a spirit of friendship, constructiveness and mutual understanding in accordance with the agenda as adopted by the countries participating in the conference.

Alarm was expressed over the latest Cyprus developments and the need was emphasized of cancelling the unilateral act of the Turkish Cypriots and of restoring the dialogue in accordance with the initiative of the secretary general of the United Nations. The two countries confirmed their support for the efforts at achieving a peaceful and lasting solution to the Cyprus question to guarantee the independence and the territorial integrity, the unity and the non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to be in the best interests of both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and to provide for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dissembling of the foreign military bases on the island.

The situation in other hot beds of tensions and conflicts, too, was discussed.

Mladenov Meets Papandreou

AU081501 Sofia BTA in English 1439 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Athens, May 8 (BTA correspondent) -- The official visit of Mr. Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs to Greece continues. Today he was received by President Konstandinos Karamanlis. During the talks satisfaction was expressed with the state of Bulgarian-Greek relations. It was pointed out that they are a model of good relations between countries of different social orders. Emphasis was laid on their role as an important factor for the consolidation of peace and for the mutually advantageous cooperation on the Balkans.

The main issues of the East-West relations were also discussed and the willingness of the two governments to work for the preservation of peace, for creating relations of cooperation between all countries and peoples was expressed.

Mr Petur Mladenov was also received by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Today the official talks between Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos ended in a constructive spirit and an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding. Both sides stressed the decisive role of the meetings at summit level for promoting and deepening the relations of cooperation and expressed the wish for these meetings to continue in future. Special attention was devoted to the development of trade and economic contacts. Stressing the importance of the long-term programme for the further development of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece which was signed in 1982 and giving a positive assessment to the hitherto implementation of the activities provided for in the programme, the two ministers pointed out that additional efforts must be made by the respective competent organisations for their overall implementation.

Both sides expressed their belief that the more advanced forms of economic cooperation such as the long-term programmes for specialisation and cooperation, the delivery of complex projects, the foundation of joint enterprises in Bulgaria and Greece as well as in third countries will give an impetus to the development of economic relations between the two countries.

The two ministers pointed to the considerable progress in cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, education, sport and tourism. They expressed their satisfaction with the talks and the agreements reached.

Mr Petur Mladenov invited Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos to make an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. Tomorrow Mr Petur Mladenov is to leave for Sofia.

Mladenov Returns

AU090950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned home from Athens. He had payed an official friendly visit to Greece at the invitation of Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greek minister of foreign affairs. Comrade Petur Mladenov was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

KUBADINSKI LEAVES FOR ATHENS PASOK CONGRESS

AU091001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Central Committee, a BCP delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, has left for Athens to take part in the First PASOK Congress. The delegation was seen off by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov and by other high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

A delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Ginyo Ganev, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council, has also left for Athens to attend the First PASOK Congress.

RCP STOICA-LED DELEGATION VISITS COUNTIES

AU071558 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Ruse, May 7 (BTA) -- A Romanian party delegation led by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Mr Gheorghe Stoica, arrived here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The delegation includes also the minister of agriculture and the food industry of Romania, Mr Gheorghe David and other party and economy leaders.

The delegation will visit a number of counties. It will have meetings in the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union at which there will be reviewed basic issues of the further Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation in the sphere of agriculture in accordance with the agreement achieved between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu.

At a meeting in the county committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the first secretary of the county party committee, Mr Petur Petrov made the delegation members familiar with the socio and economic development of the county.

The Romanian party delegation was made familiar with the activity of the machine-testing station near Ruse, after which it left for Tolbukhin.

REACTION TO USSR WITHDRAWAL FROM OLYMPICS

Atmosphere of 'Scaremongering'

LD092044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Yesterday the Soviet Union's National Olympic Committee discussed the participation of Soviet athletes at the XXIII Olympic games in Los Angeles. The committee unanimously decided that the situation created in the United States during preparations for the Olympic games does not make it possible for Soviet sportsmen to take part. A commentary was prepared by (Josef Nibrt):

This year Los Angeles is intended to host the Olympic games for the second time. The Olympic games were here the first time in 1932. Los Angeles should have again become the capital of youth, a symbol of peace and friendship between nations.

But already during preparations for this year's games, a number of commentaries emphasized the [word indistinct] of Olympic mood, anti-Soviet hysteria, an atmosphere of scaremongering, which has a parallel perhaps only in the Olympic games which took place in Berlin in 1936. This year's Olympic games will not be an expression of the struggle for peace, friendship and international cooperation, but of the efforts of supernational [nadnarodni] monopolies for profit, the British newspaper MORNING STAR wrote yesterday. The Olympics will show the world how the largest capitalist system can (?destroy) the most [word indistinct] intentions. This (?after) unprecedented commercialization [word indistinct] (?of the spirit) of international friendship is (?poisoned) in advance by the government of the host state, whose only aim is to drum up an atmosphere of aggression and enmity against socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. The Olympics are intended to become a part of Reagan's cold war preelection campaign. [words indistinct]

The sheriff of the Olympic city [name indistinct] who will be directing an army of 18,000 police and FBI agents during the Olympic games, is famous for his ruthless and cruel actions against the negro inhabitants of the city. Now he is above all a fighter against the so-called Red danger. In October he declared at a press conference that during the Olympics, Los Angeles will become a place of Red conspiracy, that instead of sportsmen he expects Red bandidts and terrorists. An organization called To Forbid Soviet Participation in the Games [Zakazat Ucast Sovetum na Hrach] has put itself at the head of extremist groups which are preparing anti-Soviet and antisocialist provocations, and are already today publishing inflammatory slogans and even threaten physical liquidation. Representatives of these organizations and groups can use the media whenever they wish; they regularly meet with government officials and the State Department. Even apart from these links the U.S. Government has unambiguously shown through concrete acts that its attitudes totally conflict with all Olympic ideals and provisions of the Olympic Charter. At the beginning of this year the U.S. authorities refused to issue an entry visa to a representative of the Soviet Olympic Committee. In conflict with Article 59 of the Charter, the state organs appropriated the right to decide on credentials and the State Department willfully terminated the agreement about conditions of participation made between the Soviet Olympic Committee and the Olympic Organizing Committee. Soviet journalists were given permits by the U.S.authorites to cover only 10 out of 23 sport disciplines. The U.S. authorities are not, of course, considering any limitations on so-called journalists from Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

These examples of American behavior clearly prove misuse of the noble ideals of the Olympic games for political speculation. What Carter's government began 4 years ago is being escalated by Reagan's administration to the extreme.

The British MORNING STAR states that President Reagan and the circles he represents have managed to do what did not succeed in 1980, to sabotage the Olympic games in their own country. They are doing a disservice to peace, to sports and to the ordinary citizens of the United States.

The Soviet Olympic Committee has expressed concern several times in connection with preparations for the Olympic games. Serious concern was also expressed by the Olympic committees of other socialist countries. The international Olympic Committee at its session on 24 April acknowledged the correctness and justification of these standpoints. Nothing has changed, however, in the American approach. The Olympic games are thus becoming an object and tool of the crusade against communism. They are the victim of a crusade which is not only aimed at the Soviet Union but also against progress in the whole world, part of the struggle between reactionary and progressive forces of the present, a struggle which concerns each one of us.

To Protect Sportsmen

LD092002 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 9 May 84

[By Jaroslav Prchal]

[Text] Prague (CTK) [no date as received] -- Anti-Sovietism of Reagan administration, the U.S. authorities' contempt of the basic Olympic documents and gross violation of all Olympic ideals have become an insurmountable obstacle for the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the Los Angeles Olympics.

The Soviet National Olympic Committee, acting in defence of the Olympic idea, made the responsible decision not to take part in the 1984 Olympics and thus to protect its sportsmen from anti-Soviet hysteria, offences and physical assaults.

Preparations for the Olympic games were entered by the political objectives of the U.S. ruling circles, headed by President Ronald Reagan, and their policy of an anti-communist crusade, the world was soon to learn about provocations planned against the Soviet Olympic team: They began with the demand of the California Congress for an official ban on the participation of Soviet sportsmen. Senator John Doolittle was one of those who were committed in this, and culminated with the denial of an entry visa for Soviet Olympic Attache Oleg Yermishkin.

Concern is aroused also by the activation of the underworld, terrorist bands, emigre groups, and extremist organizations in Los Angeles, city with the fourth highest crime rate in the United States. Posters have already appeared in its streets, drawing attention to planned actions against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Chairman of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) Peter Ueberroth declared in Lausanne last November that all participants in the Olympic games would be welcome in Los Angeles, but he also said that nobody would prevent demonstrations. A similar statement was later made by LAOOC official Edgar Best who is responsible for security. The Olympic Charter clearly bans any political, religious or racial actions on premises of the Olympics. Best's argument that the United States as a free society cannot prohibit demonstrations, as it would violate the U.S. Constitution is poor, as the Olympic Charter is the only document by which organization of the games is guided.

The policy of the ruling circles of the United States, which constantly proclaimed its willingness to fulfill the Olympic ideals but its deeds were ever more drifting away from them, has been apparent in various spheres.

The U.S. failure to observe the Olympic Charter has also been rightly criticised by the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, other national Olympic committees, and many sportsmen.

Despite all efforts and negotiations, the situation did not improve. The American Administration, which tried unsuccessfully to boycott the Moscow Olympics four years ago by the non-participation of its sportsmen, has dealt the international Olympic movement another serious blow.

Other States Will Follow

LD101143 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Correspondent Karel Stary report from Great Britain]

[Text] The cynical declaration by the chairman of the British Olympic Association, Charles Palmer, that nonparticipation by USSR would mean more Olympic medals for the British sportsmen shows how low the Olympic movement has fallen due to the United States. This reaction is, however, not typical, because the opinion prevails that perhaps everything is still not lost, and with a change in the situation the Soviet sportsmen could still take part in the Los Angeles Olympic games as the deadline for application has still not elapsed. But it is also feared that other states will also not go to Los Angeles for similar reasons as the USSR, and this is reinforced in the case of the African countries by the fact that a British rugby football team will soon tour the rascist South African Republic in contradiction to international pledges by Great Britain; this could lead to nonparticipation by African countries.

Labor Party Spokesman John Cunningham said that not only U.S. President Reagan, but the British Government too is responsible for the attempts to undermine the Olympic movement. The MORNING STAR said that the USSR is trying to save the Olympic movement and its efforts ought to be supported, the Olympic ideal of peace and friendship between nations is so strong that it must survive the policy of U.S. President Reagan, and the sports world should support the USSR and maintain the ideal of the Olympic movement for future generations.

UK CP, French Media

LD092008 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] London (CTK correspondent) [no date as received] -- "The Soviet Union has made a brave stand in defence of the spirit of the Olympic movement. It has refused to endorse the prostitution of the games...culminating in the scandal of even offering the Olympic flame for sale to the highest bidder," the British Communist Party daily MORNING STAR wrote today.

"It has also made a responsible decision to defend Soviet athletes from the humiliation and physical danger they would have faced in Los Angeles," the paper said.

"The Olympics are about peace and international friendship. The Soviet Union, more than any country, has upheld and defended that principle."

"The actions of the U.S. big business organizers who see the games only as a source of mass profit, and the U.S. Government with its completely irresponsible and unstatesmanlike attitude have been a profound insult to the rest of the world. Not since the infamous 1936 Olympics, so abused by Hitler, has a host country treated the games and the competing nations with such contempt."

"The history and traditions of the Olympic movement are of sufficient stature to survive the crass commercialism of U.S. capitalism and Ronald Reagan. The sporting world must now join the Soviet Union in looking forward to maintaining the future dignity of the Olympic spirit," MORNING STAR said.

Paris (CTK correspondent) [no date as received] -- Almost all French papers admitted today that the Soviet Union had ample reasons to doubt the sense of the presence of its team at the Los Angeles Olympics.

LE MATIN DE PARIS listed the anti-Soviet activities of various unions in the United States, directly supported by some officials, the provocations and threats to the Olympic committees of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the worrying atmosphere in Los Angeles where anti-Soviet actions were planned to take place during the games.

The French television carried last night a report from the "study" of the reactionary organization "Ban Soviet Participation" which was preparing a variety of anti-Soviet actions and meetings during the games.

LE FIGARO admitted that anti-Soviet demonstrations in Los Angeles were to take place "in front of the ever-present television cameras and transmitted to the whole world."

L'HUMANITE took the view that that the Soviet decision is not a total surprise, as the Soviet Union had been repeatedly voicing its concern over the way the Olympics were being prepared.

CHNOUPEK ON 3-DAY WORKING VISIT TO FRANCE

Interview Stresses Arms Talks

LD091458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to an important French political journal REVUE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE prior to his 3-day official working visit of France.

He recalled Czechoslovakia's devotion to the policy of cooperation and relaxation of tension, which stems from the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social orders. He stressed the need to renew the ways and means of tackling the questions of disarmament, above all nuclear, on the basis of equality, equal security and noninterference in internal affairs.

Bohuslav Chnoupek further noted that the United States, however, has so far not shown a constructive approach toward renewing dialogue. He also drew attention to the proposal of the socialist countries to conclude an agreement on mutual nonuse of military force and preservation of peace relations between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states at the Stockholm conference. In conclusion Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia has always supported political dialogue with France which, apart from the development of bilateral relations, would also contribute toward strengthening cooperation and trust on the European Continent.

Departs Prague

LD100812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left today for the official working visit to France at the invitation of Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations. He was seen off at the airport by Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials of the ministry. The charge d'affaires of the Republic of France, (Boris Cutouir), was also present.

Meets Cheysson

LD101025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived in Paris today for a 3-day official visit. He is in France at the invitation of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, whom Minister Chnoupek met for the first round of talks shortly after his arrival.

PITRA TO ATTEND FIRST GREEK PARTY CONGRESS

LD092223 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The first congress of the Greek ruling party the, Panhellenic Socialist Movement, will open tomorrow. A Czechoslovak delegation led by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, will be present. The Soviet delegation is headed by Vladimir Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

UNITA GROUP AGREES ON RETURN OF CITIZENS

LD091629 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The official CSSR delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Central Committee delegation led by Fernando dos Santos, its secretary for information, met in Prague on 5-8 May.

They discussed questions connected with the release of Czechoslovak citizens held during the military action of 12 March 1983 in Alto Catumbela, as well as how their return to Czechoslovakia will be ensured. The UNITA delegation informed the Czechoslovak delegation about the situation in Angola and about the goals of their struggle. Both sides agreed on carrying out the return of Czechoslovak citizens in the shortest possible time.

BILAK RECEIVES, TALKS WITH NEW USSR AMBASSADOR

LD091536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Viktor Komakin, plenipotentiary extraordinary of the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his taking up the diplomatic post. In a [word indistinct] conversation they exchanged views on the questions of further deepening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

EVENTS MARK 39TH ANNIVERSARY LIBERATION

Husak Order

AU091635 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 84 p 2

["The CSSR President's Order on the 39th Anniversary of the Culmination of the Czechoslovak People's National Liberation Struggle and of Our Fatherland's Liberation by the Soviet Army"]

[Text] Prague, 7 May (CTK) -- Comrade members of the CSSR's Armed Forces!

We are recalling these days a significant landmark in our country's history -- the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army in May 1945, which crowned the many years of our struggle against fascist usurpers and for the renewal of our national freedom and state independence.

This battle was headed by the CPCZ. Having learned from the class struggles against the bourgeoisie and from the fight against capitulationism and for the Republic's defense, the party unified the workers class and the other working people in a broad popular front for the decisive battle against the occupiers and the domestic reaction, and for national liberation and the establishment of a new state of people's democracy. These historic events opened the path toward implementing the rule of the people, toward the victory of socialism, toward the social and cultural advance of our nations and nationalities.

We will forever cherish in our hearts our respect for the heroism of hundreds of thousands of patriots who courageously fought at home and abroad against Hitlerite fascism and who earned merit for the renewal of our Republic's independence and for our socialist present.

The modern history of our nations is inseparably tied to the existence of the Soviet Union and to its victories in the Great Fatherland War. We will never forget the sacrifices of 144,000 Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives in liberating our fatherland. The unbreakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship which was born in the fight against the common enemy has become forever the foundation of our foreign political orientation, as well as the most reliable guarantee of the sovereignty, security, and further advance of our socialist fatherland.

The results of almost 4 decades of postwar development have proved the correctness of our socialist road, which fully corresponds to the interests and needs of the people and which therefore enjoys their full support. The great feat of socialism has grown from the devoted and created work of workers, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and all working people, led by the Communist Party. A powerful and dynamically developing material and technical base has been built; it enables us to ensure better and better the needs for society's further advance and for its defense. The population's material and cultural standards, its education and social certainties, have all achieved a high level. The socialist social and state system has been consolidated, and the moral-political unity of our nations and nationalities, of all Czechoslovak people, has deepened. Today the CSSR is a comprehensively mature state. As a firm component of the world socialist community, it enjoys authority and respect among all progressive and peace-loving forces.

Our citizens are proving their positive attitude toward the building of the socialist society and toward its defense both by their creative activity in realizing the conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and by the individual sessions of the party's Central Committee, as well as by their devoted work in fulfilling the tasks of the fourth year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

However, we cannot but see that the extremely reactionary militarist circles of imperialism, particularly in the United States, are further escalating their fight against all progressive forces and speculating with military strength as a means for pushing through their imperialist interests. In order to achieve military supremacy over the socialist countries, they continue their feverish armament and have started to deploy new intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe.

The strengthening, aggressive policy of imperialism demands from us that we continue the struggle for maintaining peace with a yet greater emphasis and intensity. At the same time, one must not permit the disruption of the strategic balance in the world, or the postwar arrangement in Europe, and the security of our own and also other socialist states to be threatened. The inevitable defense measures which are being taken by us together with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries are also directed toward this.

In the interests of averting the threat of war, we will continue to enhance the country's economic and political strength and to consolidate the ties of alliance with the Warsaw Pact states. That is also why the Czechoslovak Armed Forces are increasing their combat readiness; consolidating their moral-political state and their conscious discipline; improving the quality of their management and organizational activity and of the military skill of commanders and staffs; and perfecting their combat skills. They are prepared at any moment, in unity with the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states to fulfill their patriotic and international duty in the defense of socialism and peace.

Comrade members of the CSSR's Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 39th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Guard vigilantly the revolutionary legacy of our nations' antifascist struggle, and continue developing it by consistently implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress!

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle, and of our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army -- the CSSR's state holiday -- I order that 20 artillery salvoes be fired on 8 May 1984 at 2000 hours in the capital of the CSSR, Prague, and in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava.

Let the class brotherhood of the Marxist-Leninist parties of the countries of the socialist community continue to constantly strengthen!

Let the CSSR's fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other Warsaw Pact states continue to deepen! Let the combat union of their armies continue to consolidate!

Long live the Czechoslovak working people and their leading force -- the CPCZ!

Celebrations at Park

LD091831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] At the Park of Culture and Recreation in Prague today, thousands of Prague inhabitants took part in celebrations of the 39th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, at the traditional celebration of peace and of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Present at the celebrations were a delegation of the Prague city party committee, led by Antonin Kapek, its leading secretary and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; a delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin; and a delegation of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, led by Arnold Meri, chairman of the Estonian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Hero of the USSR.

Vladimir Hunek, secretary of the Prague city party committee and chairman of the Prague city committee of the National Front, praised the untiring efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the struggle for peace, and condemned the aggressive intentions of imperialist forces.

Arnold Meri, head of the delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, conveyed the greetings of Soviet working people.

Reception at Prague Castle

LD092217 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, today gave a festive reception in Prague Castle.

Present were: Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, A'ois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission; heads of departments of the party's Central Committee; leading secretaries of CPCZ regional committees; and other party officials.

Also present were the deputy chairmen and ministers of the federal, Czech, and Slovak governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the Czech National Council, the Slovak National Council, the Central Committee of the National Front, political parties and social organizations of the National Front, state organs and central institutions, the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other personalities of our political, public, scientific and cultural life, heroes of socialist labor, national artists, excellent workers from the most varied spheres of our national economy, and leading sportsmen.

The Czechoslovak party and state representatives were congratulated on the national holiday by Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other representatives of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Among the guests was a delegation of the all-union leadership of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, headed by Arnold Meri, hero of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Estonian Society for Friendship and Cultural Contacts With Foreign Countries, which is taking part in the celebrations on the 39th anniversary of the end of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Also present were representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states at the Ministry of National Defense, and the Central Group of Soviet Armies in Czechoslovakia. The reception took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

SPD DEPUTIES DEPART -- Ludwig Stiegler and Guenter Verheugen, deputies of the SPD faction in the FRG's Bundestag, who have been visiting the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, have departed for home. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

NEW ZEALAND ENVOY APPOINTED -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Richard Kral the CSSR's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to New Zealand with his seat in Jakarta; at the same time he decided to recall Milan Macha from this function. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 84 p 1 AU]

GREEK ENVOY DEPARTS -- Leonidas P. Mavromichalis, Greek ambassador to the CSSR, has concluded his diplomatic mission to the CSSR. He was seen off by Jan Fidler, head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

FINNISH CHAIRMAN OF FRIENDSHIP GROUP -- Jouku Skinari, chairman of the Group of Finnish-Czechoslovak Friendship in Finland's Parliament, met on 19 April in Prague Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the CSSR's Chamber of the People and chairman of its Foreign Committee; Evren Erban, chairman of its Foreign Committee of the Chamber of Nations; and Jan Risko, chairman of the Scandinavian interest group of the Czechoslovak group of the IPU. The meeting was also attended by Antti Karppinen, Finnish ambassador to the CSSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

USSR MINISTER DEPARTS -- USSR Minister of Trade Grigoriy Vashchenko, who was in the CSSR for a working visit to discuss the possibilities of further expanding the consumer goods exchange between the CSSR and USSR, departed for home on 20 April. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

PPR OFFICIAL DEPARTS -- The Polish delegation, led by Zbigniew Glap, deputy head of a PZPR Central Committee department, left Prague for home on 20 April. During its stay it signed agreements with the Central Trade Union Council and with the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union on the reciprocal exchange of children in summer Pioneer camps and on the working recreation of youth. Prior to leaving, the Polish guests were received by Lubomir Prochazka, CPCZ Central Committee department head. The guests expressed appreciation for the agreements concluded. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

FUEL MINISTER RETURNS -- The CSSR Government delegation, led by Vlastimil Ehrenbertger, minister of fuels and power, returned to Prague from Yugoslavia, where it attended the session of the intergovernmental commission for coordinating the cooperation of interested CEMA member-states and Yugoslavia in realizing the agreement on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in production and in mutual deliveries for nuclear power stations. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

NOC STATEMENT ON PULLOUT FROM L.A. OLYMPICS

LD101027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0937 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- The GDR National Olympic Committee [NOC] approved the following statement at a members' meeting today:

The GDR National Olympic Committee has always viewed the Olympic games as being a global symbol of international understanding, the preservation of peace, and of friendship between athletes on all continents.

In this spirit, athletes of the GDR have taken part in all Olympic games since 1956, and have made a valuable contribution to the realization of the Olympic ideal with their actions and their high sporting achievements.

The 14th winter Olympic games in Sarajevo were again an expression of the idea that sport is a link between nations, and showed the world that on the basis of the Olympic Charter the high humanistic ideals as expressed by Pierre de Coubertin are being realized.

Our sportswomen and sportsmen have for years been preparing themselves very purposefully and assiduously for the 1984 XXIII Olympic games in Los Angeles, in order to represent their homeland in a worthy manner in the Olympic spirit. However, the constant political interference by the U.S. Administration in the preparations for the Olympic games and the repeated violations of the Olympic Charter by the organizers have for a long time created serious dangers for the participation of our athletes in the events under equal, honest, and fair sporting conditions.

In their interests and in the desire for implementation of the Olympic ideals, the GDR NOC turned many times to the organizers of the Los Angeles games to secure observance of the rules and regulations of the Olympic Charter.

In his open letter of 11 April 1984 to the president of the organizing committee, the president of the GDR NOC again spoke of the violation of the Olympic Charter and drew attention to the problems, whose immediate solution is necessary for the participation of GDR sportsmen and women in the XXIII Olympic games.

This letter has not been answered to date, and we also have to take notice that nothing has changed for the better. On the contrary. The regulations of the Olympic Charter and the regulations of the international federations and the conventions of international sports continue to be grossly violated.

The witch-hunt and slander of sportsmen and women of the socialist countries is continually increasing. Numerous organized groups have been formed and have announced threats and prepared political demonstrations and meetings against the sportsmen and women of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

There is no guarantee for the safety of the participants of the GDR and the other socialist countries during their presence at the Olympic games.

The organizing committee stated that it is not in a position to guarantee protection from political and criminal attacks by extremist groups in the Olympic village. Because of this the health and lives of the GDR athletes are also seriously threatened, especially since the U.S. Government and the organizing committee refuse to stop these actions, which are directed against the Olympic peace.

Despite the many efforts of the GDR NOC there have been no binding promises by the organizing committee with regard to accommodations for the Olympic team, accreditation and appropriate working possibilities for trainers, doctors, masseurs, mechanics, and so forth, which are absolutely necessary for the proper care of the GDR Olympic team; to guarantee training opportunities for the GDR sportsmen and women; to refrain from demanding lists of participants for entry by the official Olympic delegation; to observe the registration dates fixed by the IOC and the federations and to make no unjustified demands for the payment of deposits as precondition for the guarantee of necessary services; to secure the necessary work opportunities for the team doctors. In a presumptious manner a special statement of their qualifications is demanded by the American side, which is an insult.

Under these circumstances, for which the U.S. Administration and the organizing committee are responsible, the fulfillment of the humanistic aim of the Olympic movement and the realization of the Olympic idea of friendship, of understanding, and of peace are not possible.

The American Government and the organizers of the Los Angeles Olympic games have thus destroyed the basis for the participation of GDR athletes.

The GDR NOC has thus, in awareness of its responsibility for the honor, dignity and lives of athletes and in consideration of the fact that proper conditions for the participation of GDR athletes are thus not present, has decided not to participate in the 1984 XXIII Olympic games in Los Angeles. This decision is not directed against either the people or the sportsmen and women of the United States, with whom we have multifarious contacts which we intend to have in the future.

The GDR NOC will continue to work to support the IOC in safeguarding the Olympic ideals and in the development of sport and, within the framework of the association of the NOC, to make a contribution to the spreading of the Olympic idea and to the strengthening of the international Olympic movement.

REAGAN TRIES TO JUSTIFY 'AGGRESSIVE' POLICY

LD100842 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] During the night President Reagan again tried to justify his aggressive Central America policy, which is meeting with increasing resistance in his own country. In a radio and television speech he urged Congress to approve over $8 billion for military aid for the Central American dictatorships. Reagan made unrestrained attacks on Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Soviet Union. He ignored the social and political causes of the conflict in Central America. The President also did not mention the mining of Nicaraguan ports ordered by him and which was strongly criticized even by the U.S. allies. It was clear that Reagan prefers military solutions in the U.S. interest.

PROTESTS TO FRG OVER AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD081813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- On 8 May 1984, a single-engined aircraft, flying from the FRG, illegally entered GDR airspace in the Sonneberg district, continued its flight in the direction of Foeritz, and left GDR airspace near the village of Neuhaus-Schierschnitz. The GDR Permament Mission in the FRG protested strongly to the FRG chancellor's office about this new violation of GDR airspace, contrary to international law, and expressed the expectation that the relevant authorities of the FRG will finally undertake effective measures to prevent violations of GDR airspace.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ARGENTINA

For reportage on the visit to Argentina by Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer, including his comments to the press, see the Argentina section of the 10 May Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AXEN, PCP'S HOPES AFFIRM DISARMAMENT GOALS

LD092055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN) -- The SED and the PCP want to increase their efforts, together with all other forces for peace, in order to end the arms race and to introduce a change toward disarmament and detente. This was affirmed on Wednesday by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Antonio Lopes, alternative member of the Political Commission of the PCP Central Committee. They were in agreement in stating that it is necessary to avert the danger of nuclear war emanating from the course of confrontation and the arms drive pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States.

During their discussion, the two politicians spoke about the current situation in their countries. The PCP delegation is in the GDR at the invitation of the Erfurt SED Bezirk Executive Committee within the framework of the relations existing with the PCP area party organizations.

SED CC, HONECKER GREET GUADELOUPE CO LEADER

AU091657 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Guy Daninthe, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe:

Dear Comrade Daninthe: I convey cordial congratulations to you on your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe.

I wish you much success, health, and creative vigor for your responsible work for the benefit of the people of Guadeloupe and of our common communist cause.

XINHUA CHIEF ARRIVES IN BERLIN FOR TALKS

LD091753 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 May (ADN) -- The deputy director and chief editor of XINHUA, Feng Jian, has arrived in Berlin for talks on the further development of the exchange of news and photographs between ADN and the Chinese news agency. The delegation has been invited by ADN and has had a meeting with ADN General Director Guenter Poetschke.

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig received the Chinese guests for a talk, at which PRC Ambassador Li Qiang-Fen, was present.

USSR OLYMPIC PULLOUT CONNECTED TO EAST-WEST TIES

LD100942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The decision adopted by the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union on the Soviet athletes' nonparticipation in the XXIII Olympic games in Los Angeles is being assessed in the world, both in sports and nonsports circles, as an extremely important event. Foreign commentators are considering the decision against a broader political background and are pointing out, among other things, that it is connected with a bad state of East-West relations. The Bulgarian Olympic Committee has unanimously decided against its athletes' participation in the Los Angeles Olympics on the grounds of the abnormal situation that exists in this American city.

U.S. 'ANTI-POLISH' OLYMPIC PREPARATIONS

LD091502 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 9 May -- Polish commentators stressed in newspapers today that the anti-Polish elements of the ongoing preparations for the Los Angeles Olympics are an extension of President Reagan's discriminatory policy against Poland.

The PUWP's TRYBUNA LUDU said that the campaigns, mounted not without a share of the California state and federal authorities, to obstruct the socialist countries' participation in the Olympics are "a complete negation of the Olympic spirit, the Olympic Charter, and the customs long going with the Olympics.

"Those doing this are taking particular responsibility on their shoulders. They are seeking to destroy the extremely important means that the sport exchange is of building an atmosphere of detente between countries of different political and social systems. Sport should always unite nations and not divide them.

"The present U.S. policy is aimed against Poland's interests. It takes various forms. Our society knows how to evaluate these forms properly and the contents behind them."

The popular Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY added:

"Despite the ineffectiveness of the hitherto policy and the objections aroused by it, no significant changes are visible in the attitude of the American political and propaganda machine towards Poland.

"Some aspects of preparations for the Los Angeles Olympics are an example testifying to the fact that this machine still gets going. In the designs of various centres, groups, and personalities, this port forum is to become an opportunity for anti-Polish activities, aimed both against our sportsmen and our country."

The daily echoed the recent "White Book" saying:

"The Polish-American relations now are bad. Unfortunately, this is the truth not denied by anyone today. Also now, as ever before, we come out in favour of actions serving to improve relations between our country and the United States. And, therefore, we cannot fail to notice everything in the United States which is detrimental of these relations -- either on the east or the west coast."

ANTI-POLISH GROUPS IN U.S. PLAN TO DISTURB GAMES

LD091954 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The policy adopted by the Reagan administration is leading, among other things, to hostile demonstrations in front of Polish offices in New York and Chicago. The leaders of the Congress of American Polonia, and the so-called Gangway [Pomost], encouraged by this policy, are stirring up opposition to Poland. Both these organizations have joined in a coalition which has spent several months preparing an operation to disturb the participation by the socialist states in the Los Angeles Olympics.

PROTECTION FOR ATHLETES IN L.A. 'TOO SHABBY'

LD092001 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The whole world is commenting on yesterday's decision by the Soviet Olympic Committee to withdraw Soviet athletes from the Los Angeles games. Activists, trainers, and sports men and women are speaking out. It unambiguously emerges from their statements that the reasons that led the Soviet Olympic Committee to this decision are universally known and arouse serious fears among sporting opinion of the whole world. American athletes express regret that they will not be able to play host to their friendly rivals from the Soviet Union. They say that the Olympic games, which should be a festival of peace and friendship, cannot take place under a cloud of political calculation.

Meanwhile, an unprecedented advertising campaign is underway in the United States in which the Olympic symbols are being exploited in a manner that flagrantly violates the Olympic Charter. Quite literally, everything is being commercialized. The costs of maintaining sporting teams in Los Angeles during the games have risen so high that financial factors alone have placed the participation of poorer countries in question.

However, these are not the most important factors. The majority of statements point to the question of the safety of Olympic participants. The attempts by U.S. authorities to improve protection against terror and provocations are absolutely too shabby. Entire organizations exist in California, and more are continuing to arise which announce plans aimed at genuinely hostile and dangerous actions against athletes from the socialist countries. The U.S. authorities are striving to play down this problem. However, after all, the Olympic movement already has as part of its history the tragic events in Munich. There, too, there was said to be an efficient police force and the most effective system for the protection of the Olympic participants.

PARTICIPATION IN DOUBT; DECISION RESTS WITH NOC

Urban: Similar Anxiety

LD092246 Warsaw Domestic Servide in Polish 2100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] In reply to a question from the ASSOCIATED PRESS regarding the Polish authorities' reaction to the Soviet Olympic Committee's decision, Minister Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman said: We understand the motives of the Soviet sport authorities and share them. The Polish press has expressed similar anxiety to that on which the Soviet decision is based. The decision on Polish participation in the Olympics belongs to the Polish National Olympic Committee [NOC].

U.S. Ignores Charter, Safety

LD091232 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 9 May 84

["Reagan Policy Threatens Poles' Participation in Olympics (by PAP journalist)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 8 May -- It has been a long time now since alarming signals have been coming from Los Angeles. Organisers of the 1984 summer Olympic games have been making efforts, since the very beginning, after having received the right to organise the Olympics, to use this event for their own political ends.

For two years since they were granted the right to organise the games, the American authorities failed to give official guarantees that the contest would be held in compliance with the Olympic Charter. Also later, when the Reagan administration, acting under the pressure by world sportsmen's opinion, gave such a guarantee, basic principles of the Olympic Charter were not and still are not observed.

In Los Angeles numerous organisations emerged whose activities are aimed against the participation in the Olympics by contestants from the socialist countries. This was coupled by the animation of activities by rightist anti-communist organisations and by U.S. special services. No wonder that in this situation numerous national Olympic committees propested against non-observance by the American side of basic principles of the Olympic Charter. As it is known, those protests were also joined by that from the Polish Olympic Committee.

Visits by Polish sport teams at pre-Olympic contests in Los Angeles proved that the organisers fail to meet many obligations, to secure sportsmen appropriate conditions of contest and stay, and, above all, their safety during the Olympic games. Everybody knows what this means in view of the atmosphere of growing anti-Polish and anti-communist campaign continually stepped up by the Reagan administration. This is a sheer encouragement for provocations and dangerous disturbances.

Preparations for the Olympics were conducted out of tune with the Olympic tradition and the binding regulations by the International Olympic Committee. Organisation of the Olympics was up to private persons who were merely interested in commercialisation of the event, being helpless when it come to issues of securing order and the participants' safety.

The Olympic games cannot be held in the atmonsphere of threat and uncertainty. Despite admonitions, the tragic experiences of the 1972 Munish Olympics, which took a death toll, have been ignored by the American organisers in Los Angeles. Regardless of the numerous protests from national Olympic committees, the organisers of the 1984 Olympic games created possibilities of action for representatives of "Free Europe" and the "Voice of America" radio stations, which use the games for the sake of brutal anti-socialist propaganda. The 1984 Olympics became an element in President Ronald Reagan's election campaign. The American press and TV present the games as a demonstration of U.S. strength. No wonder that in this case the political objectives proves to be more important than the sport ones, and that -- regardless of the danger and the possible unfavourable aftermath facing contestants from many countries, including Poland.

And perhaps that is what it is all about?

The situation which emerged in the United States in connection with the Olympic games and which was created by the Reagan administration, puts the participation by the Polish team in the Los Angeles Olympics under the questionmark.

NEGATIVE WORLD REACTION TO U.S. FOR GAMES BREAK

LD091958 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The decision of the Soviet Union's National Olympic Committee on nonparticipation by Soviet sportsmen in the Olympic games in Los Angeles is attracting extensive comment. In numerous statements, it is viewed as a result of American policies which represent a threat to the Olympics ideal.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes' words that the U.S. Government has done everything humanely possible are contradicted by statements by many American public organizations. Members of the Federation for Progress organization have accused the Reagan administration of trying to make use of the summer Olympics for kindling anti-Soviet hysteria and exacerbating the world situation.

A commentator of the Japanese daily TOKYO SHIMBUN speaks in the same spirit. Finnish HELSINGIN SANOMAT stresses that participation by Soviet sportsmen has become impossible because in the United States threats by right-wing groups continue to be advanced against the Soviet team. The L'HUMANITE daily writes that the Soviet Union has frequently expressed anxiety in connection with the inappropriate course of preparations to the Olympics which is justifiably called Olympics of the dollar. The LIBERATION daily points out that Moscow was forced to make a decision of this kind by the American Administration which resorts to various bureaucratic loopholes and carefully prepared provocations. The Austrian daily VOLKSSTIMME stresses that the cause of the decision is the American breach of the Olympic Charter principles and the use of various forms of political blackmail by the United States.

CZYREK, RAKOWSKI MEET WITH FRG'S EHMKE

LD100004 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the SPD faction of the West German Bundestag, headed by Professor Horst Ehmke, its vice chairman, has concluded a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PZPR club in the Polish parliament. The delegation had talks with Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, who heads the party club, Mr Jozef Czyrek, the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and was received by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Vice Foreign Minister Ernest Kucza. Professor Ehmke presented his party's viewpoint on the issue of the policy of partnership for security, on the international situation, and Polish-West German relations. He stressed the need for broader relations between Poland and the FRG, and the need to eliminate Western sanctions imposed on this country. Professor Ehmke also stated that a return to detente is necessary in the present international situation.

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN WARSAW FROM SOFIA

JN080749 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0522 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May (INA) -- Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi RCC member and trade minister, arrived in Warsaw last night from Sofia on an official visit of a few days to Poland. Hasan 'Ali will chair the meetings of the eighth session of the Iraqi-Polish Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation. He was received at the airport by Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and a number of senior government officials. During a stopover in Sofia that lasted several hours yesterday, Hasan 'Ali held talks with Bulgarian Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov on economic and trade relations between the two countries and their promotion as well as the current international developments. Hasan 'Ali also visited the Iraqi pavilion in the Plovdiv international fair.

Cooperation Talks

JN081149 Baghdad INA in English 1120 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Warsaw: May (INA) — Member of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) and Iraqi trade minister, Mr Hasan 'Ali today discussed here with Polish foreign trade minister, Mr T. Nestorowicz means and ways of fostering bilateral trade and economic relations as well as international issues of common concern. Meetings of the 8th session of joint Iraqi-Polish Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation would start here later today, with Mr 'Ali heading the Iraqi side and Mr Nestorowicz the Polish side. Mr 'Ali, on his way to Poland, yesterday made a several hours stopover in Sofia where conferred with Bulgaria's Deputy-Premier Mr Andrey Lukanov on bilateral economic and trade relations, scopes of furthering them, besides reviewing current international developments.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI ATTEND VICTORY DAY CEREMONY

LD091303 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] A ceremonial changing of the guard took place today at Warsaw's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. Taking part in the ceremony were members of the supreme party and state authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. Wreaths were laid at the Tomb of the Unkown Soldier. In accordance with the order of the minister of national defense, a gun salute was fired in Warsaw to mark Victory Day. Roll calls of the fallen, peace manifestations, gala concerts, and soirees are being held throughout the country.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC TENSIONS, ELECTIONS

LD092255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] An open meeting of the party organization at the Dymitrow distribution equipment manufacturing works in Warsaw was devoted to an evaluation of the economic situation at the factory.

Commenting on the main trends in the discussion, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski indicated the widespread appearance of wait and see and dissatisfied attitudes. It is still thought that this or that problem can be solved through legislation, whereas what is decisive in the economy is the work of individual enterprises and their ability to make use of personnel, material, and organizational reserves which continue to be large. The government, said the deputy premier, is aware of the serious tensions in the economy. The nature of the current solutions is not final. On the contrary, there is a constant need to introduce modifications that take present economic and social needs into account, said the deputy premier. He also stated that the forthcoming elections to people's councils will affect not only the internal situation of the country but its international position.

SCIENTIST CRITICIZES INEFFICIENT PRIVATE FARMERS

AU091326 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 28 Apr 84 p 4

[Interview given by Dr Leon Podkaminer, of the Economic Sciences Institute, to Andrzej Mozolowski: "Some Continue To Be Wasteful and Some Are Short of What They Need"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Mozolowski: Your statement last December that it is necessary to reduce the incomes from agiculture has produced sharp rebuttals by agricultural economists.

To what extent have those rebuttals changed your views in that matter?

Pokaminer: Not at all. I fully stick to what I said and to what I did not have an opportunity to say publicly in this matter. Those rebuttals are full of offended sentiments or of various cliches, but they lack convincing arguments.

Mozolowski: You assert that it is economically desirable to reduce the profitability of farm production. I do not understand you. Moreover, why should it be only the rural areas that shoulder the burder of the crisis?

Podkaminer: The excessive profitability of farm production is responsible for the slumps in this production and for the excessive consumption of farm production means. That is because excessive profitability makes it profitable even for the most inefficient farmers to farm. With such profits they are able to buy the machines, fertilizers, and fodder, of which there are not enough for highly skilled farmers who are able to achieve large production with minimum outlays. Such is the nature of our farming crisis. At the same time, the excessive incomes of farmers -- even of genuine farmers -- make it possible for them to pay greater attention to everything except the task of boosting production. Let us also note that while the shortage of manpower in construction, communications, and other sectors of the economy is acute, agricultural manpower has been consistently increasing for the past 4 years, although farm production has not been increasing to match the increasing subordination of the entire economy to the needs of agriculture. Thus far, the rural areas have not shouldered any of the burdens of our crisis. On the contrary, the rural areas have never had it so good. Procurement prices are increasing faster than the prices for farm production equipment. The tax revenue from the rural population does not cover even the thirtieth part of the value of benefits received by it from the state budget. Another present they receive are the investment loans, which they obtain in the form of "good cash" and repay in devalued zlotys. The grant of pensions to all members of the peasant families is also a bad thing.

Mozolowski: Some people think it is a bad thing, and some do not. I do not. After all, farming receives subsidies the world over. Besides, does not our farming require additional investments after years of neglect?

Podkaminer: Everywhere in the West the procurement prices increase at a much lower rate than the prices for farm production means, and this is why Western farming is so productive. The minimal subsidies it receives are meant to reduce the effects of the excessive movement of prices. Our farming needs no additional investments. The most it needs is to shift the funds it already has and to intensify its efforts. Our farming uses up similar amounts of all production means as are used by Western farming, but the thing is that our agricultural yields and productivity are 40-60 percent lower than in the West... There have never been any genuine periods of farm neglect in the history of the PPR. On the contrary, well-founded research work has proved that even during the 6-year plan period [1950-55] the country's industrialization was being done mainly, if not exclusively, at the cost of the urban population's living standards.

Mozolowski: Your criticism of agriculture identifies its weaknesses with the private sector. You seem to forget socialized agriculture, which uses more production means and spends more money than private farmers.

Podkaminer: I am far from idealizing socialized farming, but we must realize two things. First, the unnecessary and ever recurring decisions to reorganize state farms (one such decision was to merge state farms into those silly "combines") have hindered the vocational stabilization of the managing cadres and have decisively affected the work discipline and economic and effectiveness of state farms. Second, the cooperation between private farming and state farms greatly benefits the former at the expense of the latter. It is extremely difficult to determine the amount of the farm production means used by state farms and difficult to check on the correctness of the records of actual production. The result is that the true, and not the official consumption of farm production means at state farms is lower by the amount it is higher at private farms. In the same way, the state farms' actual production is higher by the amount it is truly lower at private farms.

Mozolowski: Can you substantiate those amounts? Laying charges is not an argument by a long shot....

Podkaminer: Estimates are very difficult, but no one should accept at face value the assertion that state farms use up twice the amount of fertilizers per hectare as private farms and yet produce about the same yields.

Mozolowski: There is an acute shortage of manpower in our country, although it is difficult to explain why. But it is there!

Podkaminer: There is the rub! The problem is that this shortage is wholly artificial. The enterprises that are economically and productively inefficient can still afford to employ workers who could be employed with far greater effect by efficient enterprises. The situation is the same with other production factors: Some people continue to be wasteful and some are short of what they need. However, the structural waste of potential manpower is the basic problem. That waste consists of the fact that at least twice as many people live quite well off agriculture in our country as should. That is precisely the original source of the manpower troubles experiences by construction trades, mining, transportation, and other sectors of industry that need some quotas of unskilled labor. We should view the excessively high living standards in the rural areas as the reason for the slumps in farming and nonfarming productivity, and for lower living standards of all our people.

Mozolowski: Can you imagine the public reaction to an economic program developed in line with your views?

Podkaminer: Cheap sensitivity in economic matters amounts to a kind of an economy of destruction and to the practice of sweetening the present at the cost of future losses, which will be far more painful and inevitable. However, actually, what are my proposals really? All I propose is to ensure that everyone pays for himself and is paid as much for his work as it is worth -- that is, not too much and not too little. I think that any reasonable human being will immediately accept such a principle.

YOUTH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON YOUTH BILL

AU091417 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 May 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Tadeusz Steckiewicz, secretary of an "interorganization team for working out the draft law on youth affairs," to Wlodzimierz Syzdek: "Waiting for the Law"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Syzdek: The law on youth affairs has been spoken about for a long time at practically every party discussion and youth meeting.

This indicates the need to introduce the law as quickly as possible. Yet this important document is still in draft form and still the subject of eternal discussion. Why?

Steckiewicz: Work on the law on youth affairs has indeed been going on a long time, for the proposal to work out such a law was made following the 1973 Sejm resolution "Concerning the Tasks of the Nation and State in Bringing up Young People and Concerning Their Participation in Building a Socialist Poland." This resolution underlined the huge role of young people in the life of the state. However, the resolution was expressed in very general terms.

Therefore the youth movement submitted the proposal that the rights and duties of young people be institutionalized in the form of a Sejm law. A list of the topics this law should contain was worked out prior to 1976. There work on the law ended. The law was referred to once again at the Third congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. It was stressed during this congress that the place and role of young people in the life of the country should be defined by law on account of the new sociopolitical conditions. The Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum also stressed the need for this law, placing the PZPR deputies club under an obligation to present the bill to the Sejm.

From the very beginning, however, certain milieus put up resistance, especially the state administration. They said that the time was not yet ripe for such a law, that there was no practical possibility of implementing it, and that it would arouse excessive hopes from young people. Overcoming these obstacles delayed work on the law. One should remember at the same time that we were dealing with a sphere of problems not controlled by any comprehensive law aside from the Constitution. Thus, the formation of appropriate solutions had to last a long time.

Syzdek: What concrete rights may young people gain from the law?

Steckiewicz: The most important one is the right to undertake initiatives aimed at legislation, formulate opinions, and check administrative decisions, in other words, the right to perform everything that has been demanded during consultations. Young people will gain a series of important rights when it comes to improving and protecting their standard of living. It will become possible to break the barriers impeding housing construction, financial contributions from young people toward housing, and mortgages. Unimpeded development of various other economic initiatives by young people will be guaranteed. The right conditions for professional advancement will arise. The law will give young people significant priority concerning culture, science, and education. For example, an important part of the law is the introduction of the general duty to hold preventive checks on young people and the requirement of a minimum of 3 hours [not further clarified] physical education in schools.

Rural youth will gain many rights from the law. The state will be obliged to provide financial credit for housing construction by young people and for the equipping of farms. The law also indicates a need to constantly develop education and culture in rural areas.

However, we are aware that the law on its own will not solve many problems. Young people will have to struggle for many matters, but this time they will be equipped with important legal argumentation.

Syzdek: When can we expect the law to be submitted to the Sejm?

Steckiewicz: After the nationwide consultations have finished, we will once again examine the draft and add to it the amendments that were voiced. Then the law will be submitted to the Sejm. We would like this to happen before the end of this year. We hope that the time between its submission and its adoption will not be too long. This lies not only in young people's interests, but in the interests of all society.

MISDEMEANOR COURT CASES, PUNISHMENTS IN 1983

LD042014 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May -- Misdemeanour courts in Poland last year examined almost 530,000 cases, most of them being cases relating to safety and order of traffic on public roads, a trend recorded in the last few years. The number of such cases last year went up by another 14 per cent, with the gravest cases concerning drunk drivers. At the same time, the number of violations of public order and peace decreased by almost one-fourth.

The punishment most often meted out by these courts was the fine, whose average amount is steadily growing, and last year amounted to 6,500 zlotys. The total value of fines imposed last year was 2.8 billion zlotys.

As a less frequent form of punishment, arrest was mostly meted out in big cities and primarily to people who disturbed public order, took part in street riots, and did business without license. Prison terms were meted out chiefly to work shirkers.

For over a year, Poland's misdemeanour courts have been functioning within a changed organizational structure: 376 regional misdemeanour courts were set up, with their network adjusted to the local militia units. The overall number of misdemeanour courts of the first instance shrank over six-fold. The courts have also been acting in a preventive and educational way. Last year more often than in previous years, the courts were transferring cases to work establishments so that they could take educational measures. Trials were also held in factories, with representatives of social organizations invited to them.

BRIEFS

USSR AID TO HEALTH CENTER -- Aleksandr Aksyonov, the Soviet ambassador, has delivered a gift from the Soviet authorities to the Health Center of the Polish Mother in Lodz. It is in the form of the most up-to-date, unique medical equipment and apparatus used in diagnosis and therapy. He emphasized the great esteem Soviet citizens feel for the noble idea of building a hospital as a monument to the Polish Mother. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 84 LD]

DELEGATION TO MEXICO -- A delegation of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, led by Professor J. Symonides, visited Mexico [dates not given] and had talks with the authorities of the "Matias Romero" Institute and of the Colegio de Mexico on future cooperation. Polish professors "read lectures about the Polish evaluation of the issue of European security and about the foreign policy of the PPR." [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 84 p 7 AU]

NEW AGRICULTURE UNDERSECRETARY -- On the recommendation of the minister of agriculture and food economy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Bogdan Krolewski undersecretary of state in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Dinner Hosted by Zia

AU080717 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpt] Islamabad, AGERPRES 7/5/1984 -- On May 7 Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Elena Ceausescu participated in an official dinner given in their honour by the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Mme Ziaul Haq.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts that were followed with vivid interest by those attending, and punctuated with applause on many occasions.

The dinner proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

Visits Karachi 9 May

AU091615 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1432 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 9/5/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan continued their friendly exchange of views on aspects of joint interest, the Romanian-Pakistani relations and current aspects of the international life, on May 9, while travelling from Islamabad to Karachi. Gheorghe Oprea, Ion M. Nicolae, Stefan Andrei and other Romanian officials participate in the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu are paying to Pakistan's largest city.

On leaving the Islamabad international airport, the distinguished Romanian messengers were shown the highest civilian and military honours. The Romanian head of state's arrival in Karachi was welcomed with great esteem by the governor of the Sind Province, Lieutenant General Jahan Dad Khan, provincial Prime Minister A. Sami Qureshi, and by other local officials.

Shortly after the Karachi arrival Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other Romanian officials, accompanied by President Mohammed Ziaul Haq, visited the national refinery, one of the most important units of that country's oil industry, a fruit of the Romanian-Pakistani economic collaboration.

Attends Dinner

AU091829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Karachi AGERPRES 9/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu attended a dinner given in their honor by Lt Gen Jahan Dad Khan, governor of the Sind Province, on Wednesday evening.

Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, also attended the dinner. Gheorghe Oprea, Ion M. Nicolae, Stefan Andrei and other Romanian officials participated too. A. Sami Qureshi, prime minister of the Sind Province, members of the Pakistani Government, personalities of the political, economic and cultural life in Karachi were also in the attendance.

The dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

AU041902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/5/1984 -- On May 4, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Working People, chaired a plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance. The proceedings are attended by the members of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People, full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP and of the Government. Present are also executives of ministries and central institutions, party and state activists, activists of mass and public organizations.

The proceedings were opened by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Upon a proposal of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People the following agenda was unanimously approved:

1. Debate on the report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfilment of the single national plan of socioeconomic development for the first four months of 1984, the implementation of the energy and raw materials base development programme, and on the measures to be taken so that this year's plan be fulfilled with all indices.

2. Report on the way in which the collective management bodies in ministries, centrals and enterprises worked for the fulfilment of the provisions set by the CC of the RCP plenary meeting of June 1983 on the expansion and generalization of the overall agreement and of the resolution of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of January 1984 on improved organization of construction-assembly units and performance of operations on a contract-basis, expansion and generalization of the overall agreement in all economic brances.

Numerous participants took the floor on the items included in the agenda.

Nicolae Ceausescu spoke during the proceedings in plenum tracing highly important tasks to executives of ministries, to important economic sectors, recommending ways and means of action for raising all activities at a higher qualitative level, for fulfilling all the provisions of this year's plan and of the current five-year plan.

In the afternoon the proceedings continued in eleven sections, by ministries and economic branches.

The participants in the debates highlighted the results scored by the working people in Romania in fulfilling the plan for this year and the five-year plan as a whole. Stress was laid on the activity of the management boards of ministries, centrals and enterprises, under the direct guidance of party bodies and organizations, to fulfil the measures of speeding up modernization of production structures, develop the raw materials base, superiority apitalize resources and utilize the entire productive potential, improve the technical standards and quality of products, raise productivity and economic efficiency.

Exigently and responsibly analyzing the way in which the stipulated tasks were fulfilled, the speakers pointed to the shortcomings manifest in the economic activity and set forth the steps taken by the collective management bodies to liquidate drawbacks and make up for arrears, to fulfil the plan with all indices.

The debates highlighted the steady concern of the collectivities of working people to provide for the implementation of the priority programmes for the development of the country's raw materials and energy base, the improvement of the technical standards and quality of products, higher competitivity of Romanian commodities on the foreign market.

Special attention was paid to the measures taken for more markedly raising productivity in all sectors, systematically reducing consumption, material expenditure in particular.

During the plenary meeting the stage of investments was analysed, emphasis being placed on the need to raise the efficiency of activity on sites, rally efforts to commission the new production capacities and socio-cultural institutions in time.

The plenary meeting highlighted the concerns shown and measures taken to turn out the production for export in best conditions. Questions were also debated related to the generalization of overall agreement in all economic branches.

Numerous proposals were made to improve the style and methods of work of collective management bodies.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue.

Plenum Concludes

AU051605 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1526 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/5/1984 -- The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance continued in Bucharest on Saturday, May 5, under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the morning the proceedings were resumed in plenum. Numerous participants took the floor in relation to the items on the agenda.

Today, just as the previous day, the debates were an opportunity to analyze the way in which the collective management boards in ministries, central departments and enterprises work to fulfill the single national plan of Romania's socioeconomic development for 1984, carry though the priority programmes regarding the broadening of the energy and raw materials base of the country, extend and generalize overall agreement in all economic branches, as a superior of remuneration, and attain the objectives set by the twelfth congress and the national conference of the RCP. Pointing to the fine results scored as well as to the shortfalls manifest, the participants referred to the political and technical-organizational actions taken to integrally fulfill the plan tasks for 1984, a decisive year for the fulfillment of the current five-year plan.

Next, the plenum of the National Council of the Working People unanimously adopted a resolution-appeal which expresses the will of all people working in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance to raise their activity on to a qualitatively and efficiently higher level, to exemplarily fulfill the objectives of socioeconomic development of the country set for this year and for the current five-year plan period.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the plenary meeting.

Ceausescu Speech at Plenum

AU071430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 May 84 pp 1-3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in industry, construction, transportation, goods turnover, and finance, held in Bucharest 5 May 1984]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People has examined how the activity to fulfill the socioeconomic development plan and the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national conference has been carried out in the first 4 months of 1984.

Representing the workers class and the other categories of working people, the National Council has the great responsibility of ensuring the proper operation of the bodies of the party decisions and the state's laws, and the better fulfillment of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of improving the people's material and cultural well-being.

The activity of the National Council of Working People must be completely up to the trust bestowed on them by the workers class and all working people and must take place in a spirit of great responsibility toward the people's general interests and of militant and revolutionary exactingness, so that this lofty forum of revolutionary workers democracy will dynamize and ensure the revolutionary nature of the overall activity of building socialism in Romania. (loud prolonged applause)

The plenary session agenda included questions linked to the activity of fulfilling the year's plan, as well as measures regarding the new economic mechanism, workers self-management and self-administration, the new remuneration system, and particularly, the application of the overall contract system in all sectors.

The discussions that have taken place over these 2 days -- in the plenary meeting and in the sections -- during which 316 comrades took the floor -- have forcefully shown both the important results achieved in our socioeconomic development and certain shortcomings and failings that still persist in various sectors of activity.

The critical and, to a certain extent, the self-critical spirit made it possible to draw appropriate conclusions for the activity that has to be carried out in the coming months of this year to fulfill the plan under most favorable conditions.

The positive results achieved in the first 4 months were justifiably stressed here. There are sectors that have achieved a greater growth rate than envisaged in the plan both as regards commodity production, net output, and other indexes. However, there are sectors that are lagging far behind in fulfilling the plan tasks. Generally speaking, the commodity production for these 4 months is 4.4 percent higher than last year but still below the 1984 plan provisions. The net output for the first quarter is almost 6 percent higher than during the same period of 1983; however, we have not reached the plan level for this index either. The volume of investments is 13 percent higher than during the same period last year. However, we must admit that in the investment field, too, there are still serious lags.

A number of important results have been achieved with other indexes as well. However, exports have increased only 4 percent, which means a lower rate than envisaged in the plan.

In assessing the positive results we have achieved in the 4 months of the current year, we must draw the necessary conclusions in order to act with great determination to eliminate lags and to fulfill the plan in all sectors and all indexes in the first half of the current year, that is, by the end of June. Attempts to justify certain lags that have been made by certain leaders from ministries or enterprises can by no means be accepted. Reality and the results achieved in other sectors and in a number of important economic units demonstrate that there are real possibilities to fulfill and even overfulfill this year's plan.

It is necessary for us to put a complete halt to negative states of affairs in certain ministries and in their leaderships, in the activity of some managerial councils, and certain working people's councils which, instead of concerning themselves thoroughly and with great responsibility with the resolute fulfillment of the plan provisions, tried to distort realities -- not to call it something else -- to replace the fulfillment of the item-specified production with the fulfillment of the production in terms of value but not on the basis of the fulfillment of an equivalent item-specified production, but by recording the same product several times and by allocating certain subassemblies and some parts of product for various enterprises. In fact these enterprises did not fulfill their item-specified production but they presented themselves with a fulfilled production in terms of value and requested their wages as if they had fulfilled the plan; moreover, they even tried to make things look as if they had overfulfilled the plan and that therefore they should be congratulated. Such practice is at variance with the interests of the workers class and our people, and must be severely condemned! (loud applause)

Whom are we cheating, comrades? The workers class, the people?! The very members of the national council are direct representatives of the working pepole -- owners, producers, and end users -- and they are directly responsible for the development of our national economy. To try to unrealistically present one's activity by increasing value figures while, in fact, the item-specified production is not fulfilled means to cheat the workers class. The time has come for us to put a halt for good to such states of affairs!

It is necessary for all managerial councils, working people's councils, and general meetings to examine with great responsibility those states of affairs and to make those assume responsibility who try to make things regress instead of ensure the firm progress of our socioeconomic activity.

I am dealing with this problem in front of the national council -- and in fact in front of all working people -- because as owners, producers, and end users, and as participants in the development fund and in the profits fund, all working people must act with great responsibility so that such states of affairs will by no means and in no form be repeated. We do not need inflated production value figures through internal production turnover or such turnover between enterprises! This does not lead to additional yields! It does not yield anything and will serve development and the people's well-being! On the contrary, it will harm the policy on development and on improving the people's general well-being. What we need is the real fulfillment of the item-specified production and of commodity production that will ensure the necessary conditions for implementing the fatherland's development program, including the need to strengthen national defense and to implement the program on constantly improving our people's material and cultural well-being. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu RCP!" "Our esteem and our pride, Ceausescu--Romania!")

That is why, dear comrades, it is necessary to draw all the necessary conclusions from these situations. Proceeding from the positive results we have achieved in general and from the very positive results in certain sectors, but also from the shortcomings that persist, we must act with great determination to rapidly eliminate them and to raise the overall activity in all sectors so as to meet the level set by the party and by our peoples and to the level of the requirements of our fatherland's socioeconomic development plan.

We must firmly give priority to the regular fulfillment of the item-specified production plan and the commodity production plan. We must always bear in mind that we cannot by any means accept any increase in the prices of industrial products. As a matter of fact, this problem is envisaged in this year's plan, this being the country's socio-economic development law -- and this law should be constantly respected by all units and in all sectors. We must act in the direction of constantly cutting back on production costs and on material expenditure and ultimately on the sales price of certain products.

In the past few days I visited several machine-building enterprises. I noted a great number of positive things, but also many negative aspects, especially in this respect. There are serious shortcomings regarding the proper organization of the production process, in fulfilling the item-specified plan and this leads to an artificial increase in prices. We must examine this problem very seriously and responsibly and put a complete halt to such practices.

We have to act with greater determination to secure the energy and raw material base in conformity with plan provisions and the party national conference decisions. The lags in the mining, oil, and geological fields have been mentioned here. The comrades from those fields have pledged to eliminate those lags, to make up for the nonfulfillment of the plan in the first months, so that the plan provisions on developing the energy and raw material base for the entire year are fulfilled.

In connection with this, we must take more determined action to implement the decisions and programs set for cutting back on energy and raw material consumption. The first months show that these consumptions have been exceeded. However, there are sectors and units that have not only met plan provisions, but have even recorded greater cutbacks, which demonstrates that this is possible and that we must take firm measures to implement the provisions on reducing energy and material consumptions.

We must also pay greater attention to recovering and recycling energy and material resources, parts, and subassemblies. On other occasions, too, I mentioned that thus we will ensure more than 50 percent of the raw materials needed in certain sectors. Thus the problem of cutting back on consumption, and recovering and recycling materials is of great importance for the proper progress of the production process. We have still great reserves available in this respect. Even compared with the program provisions we adopted last summer we still have great reserves and we must take more determined action in the direction of identifying ways and means for further reducing consumption norms. However, there are ministries, enterprises, and centrals that believed that since they have a program or plan provisions they have finished their activity. Among other things it has to be mentioned that they were quite slow even when they worked out those programs. Those comrades probably thought that they were tired, that they had done too much, and thus they deserted those programs -- some of them even locked up with secret documents so that they should by no means be known to other people as well -- and continued their activity on the basis of former norms thus recording the very high consumption levels that have been mentioned here.

The availability of programs and consumptions norms did not resolve the problem. When we adopted those programs and new consumption norms we established that action and technical-organizational measures have to be taken in all sectors to fulfill those norms. Very little has been done in metallurgy and almost nothing in chemistry. As you have heard here certain norms have been exceeded even comared to old consumptions. This is true also in the case of construction materials and true for what action has been taken by other ministries in this respect.

It is therefore necessary to proceed toward resolutely working out, in each managerial council, in each sector, and in each unit, together with research institutes, the technical-organizational measures and the necessary modernization of installations and equipment so as to meet the planned consumption norms. Let us ensure the firm application of the measures that have been established to prevent any further waste of raw and other materials -- as I have mentioned is the case in iron and steel plants where for a metric ton of steel, for which we have consumed the necessary materials, coking coal, energy, and other fuels, a waste of 15 percent is noted, and in certain places even more than that. Thus, apart from not observing the norms on metal consumption, we waste metal and in fact almost 25 percent of the metal produced is returned for resmelting. Calculate for yourselves, comrades: Why do we exceed coking coal, energy, and other consumption norms? Why are our expenditures so high?

Thus, along with the measures aimed at fulfilling the energy and raw material production, at recovering and recycling materials, the problem is posed to fully observe the consumption norms and to continue to act to identify new ways and means of cutting back on them.

Special attention must be paid to the activity in chemistry and metallurgy -- producers of many materials of decisive importance for our overall socioeconomic activity. Although we have achieved good results in general, there are many lags as concerns the item-specified production. The nonfulfillment of the planned and necessary chemical products and of the plan provisions on metal and various steel qualities means to create difficulties in all the other branches of activity.

We have the necessary production capacities available and even a considerable reserve in chemistry and metallurgy. You are familiar with the fact that we have invested a great deal to develop those sectors -- and the time has come for them to determinedly produce so as to meet requirements and to make full use of the production capacities available to them.

We have had long discussions about machine-building -- a branch that also plays an important role in equipping and developing all the branches of our national economy. Machine-building is also a branch in which we have invested a great deal; we have built modern and highly technical plants -- and now it has to appropriately match the requirements devolving on it. In this branch, too, the capacities in our calculation for this year produce much less than would be possible -- if I am not mistaken some 6 to 7 percent less. Thus, the problem is by no means that we have no production capacities; on the contrary, in those sectors we could easily increase the item-specified output for this year by 5-6 percent in excess of plan provision.

It is therefore necessary for both the managerial council of the ministry and all working peoples councils in that sector to take firm action to appropriately fulfill all plan indexes and the item-specified production. This is also true for the Ministry of Machine-Tools, Electrical Engineering, and Electronics which also plays an important role in implementing the overall development program of the national economy.

We must also pay more attention to more rapidly modernizing the light and food industries in conformity with the established programs so as to rapidly adapt them to consumption needs and to export requirements.

I believe that all the branches of our national economy have appropriate and modern production capacities available to achieve under favorable conditions the planned quality of production required both for domestic needs and for exports.

I understood from the statements made by several comrades who took the floor during the plenary meeting that lags have to be viewed as accidental, that this situation will not be repeated.

I believe that the entire working people's council -- bearing in mind those pledges -- will favor firm action in all areas to fulfill this year's plan under most favorable conditions.

It is necessary to take a number of measures to put greater order in organizing the production process and labor. More than once we have discussed the need to concentrate and specialize the production process in order to reduce the excessive number of coworkers, to manufacture the products needed to fulfill the production plan in its entirety under better conditions, and to ensure appropriate product quality.

We have already worked out programs for certain branches. However, in the next 2-3 months we have to conclude the activity of concentrating and specializing production in all branches and all sectors.

In the automobile branch we have decided to achieve a 60 percent cutback in the number of enterprises that cooperate in manufacturing Dacia by delivering various sub-assemblies, spare parts, and other parts. And I believe that we still have leeway in this respect. However, as we have established we have to conclude this reorganization by the end of the current month. I have mentioned this example in order to stress the great possibilities that exist in concentrating and specializing the production process and to emphasize how important this is for the proper progress of the production process, for improving product quality, and for halting the artificial increase in production expenditures, and the cost price of products.

We must act with greater determination to introduce new materials, new parts, and sub-assemblies into production. Unfortunately, during the first 4 months, lags have been noted in this respect as well. Moreover, once again there is a tendency -- and here in front of the working people's council I have to say -- encouraged by the coordinating bodies to resort, even for the products we have introduced into the production process, to imports and to propose additional imports or to prolong the period for introducing them into production and thus promote imports.

We must clearly understand that by no means can we accept an additional increase in imports compared to plan provisions! On the contrary, as was established at the Central Committee plenum, we must continue to act to cut back on imports compared to plan provisions. This requires, however, the introduction into production and the production of all quantities of materials we need on schedule. There are products that were introduced into production years ago, but we produce only 40-60 percent of the quantities needed; the remaining quantity is imported even though those products were introduced into production a long time ago. All those products must be manufactured in our country and imports must be renounced! This is of particular importance for proper material-technical supplies and for the smooth progress of production. It is therefore necessary to take measures and to focus all research forces, the best forces in enterprises, and all specialists to implement the program established for each sector upon schedule.

In conformity with the program adopted by the Grand National Assembly, we must achieve a labor productivity growth rate which is more than 8 percent. On the whole, the achievements in the first 4 months are very low, although -- as has been stressed here -- there are sectors that have even exceeded these provisions. I believe that it is not necessary for me to further dwell on and to explain what has to be done to implement the program on increasing labor productivity. Only on this basis will we be able to ensure an increased national income, the necessary funds for both development and for improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

Here, too, the program alone is not enough. We have to proceed to firm action, to establishing measures for each unit so as to at least implement the plan provisions regarding labor productivity.

However, we have a large number of people who do not work. As a matter of fact, the enterprises that did not fulfill the plan kept all their personnel, thus violating law provisions which stipulate that where it is assessed that the necessary orders will not be ensured, the labor force should be redistributed beforehand to other sectors of activity. It is unacceptable to have an excessive labor force in certain sectors and to work below labor productivity -- sometimes even lower than last year -- while in other branches and sectors workers are needed. This means that neither ministers, nor the central coordinating bodies, nor the Ministry of Labor are fulfilling their obligations in conformity with law and plan provisions.

There are numerous problems linked to the proper organization of the production process and labor, and to the internal organizational framework of the activity that ensures the fulfillment or an even better fulfillment of labor productivity that, envisaged in the plan. To this we must also add automation, the introduction of robots, and other productivity. Even in certain enterprises I have visited recently, in Constanta and in Bucharest, the organization of labor and of the production flow leaves a great deal to be desired. At the Mangalia shipyard, for instance, the automation of welding has reached some 20 percent, while at the neighboring Constanta shipyard it has reached almost 60 percent. The difference in productivity is thus obvious, not to mention other negative states of affairs I have noted. Certainly on that occasion we discussed what has to be done and what action has to be taken to rapidly put order into this field. However, this problem must be more seriously taken into consideration in all units and all sectors. We must by all means increase labor productivity under good conditions and we must create a sound foundation for implementing the program in that field.

Esteemed comrades, the decision of September 1983 established that we should more firmly proceed to applying the overall contract system in all sectors. In this respect, too, action is being taken too slowly. We had to take special measures in construction, for instance, and in transportaion in order to speed up the organization of the activity on the basis of the overall contract system. It is true, in a number of sectors work is performed in a certain manner, according to a so-called overall contract system; I am saying a so-called overall contract system on purpose because it is not what it should be, it does not meet the law provisions.

As we have done in construction and in transportation, we have to go branch by branch and establish in detail, the basic criteria regarding the introduction and application of the overall contract system that will include all personnel -- including nonproductive personnel and enterprise leaderships. We have to think, as we have done in construction, of paying the management personnel only from a certain percentage of the value of production. This has to be achieved also in centrals and probably also in the case of ministry leaderships and the central apparatus, so that no one is supplied by the state budget and so that each one is closely linked to the manner in which the production plan is being fulfilled. The incomes of each must be linked to the established percentage of the production that has been achieved.

Recently, we concluded these measures in foreign trade enterprises that should have introduced the overall contract system a long time ago. We hope that they will finally do so now. They will be paid on the basis of a percentage of foreign trade activity. We have established the number of personnel for each enterprise, in keeping with the plan for exports and imports -- especially for exports -- and thus in keeping with foreign trade activity, and in keeping with this we have established the personnel level for each enterprise.

However, the nonfulfillment of the export plan, of the foreign trade activity will presuppose a further cutback in personnel, because the percentage that has been envisaged will not be able to ensure wages in conformity with the level established unless the plan has been fulfilled. If it is not fulfilled, people will have to turn to other activites or, if they want to stay in the same unit, be satisfied with what is due them when the given percentage is divided among the total number of personnel in the given foreign trade enterprise. We have certainly kept in mind that the fixing of the size of each enterprise should ensure even surplus incomes when the plan has been fulfilled. Our calculation is based on 80 percent of the export plan. Thus, when fixing the size of a given enterprise, we made it possible for it from the very beginning to have a reserve so as to be able to achieve additional incomes. We are certainly firmly applying the principle: Large exports will lead to large incomes and will allow for unlimited gains -- as is the case in construction and other sectors; however, we also apply the unlimited possibility of not receiving an income in keeping with established levels if the plan is not fulfilled.

I have mentioned all this because it has to be very well understood; the application of the overall contract system is an important factor to give an impetus to the proper organization of activity in all sectors, to an increased sense of responsibility, and to order and discipline.

We already have certain units in which the workers or personnel of a certain team or even a unit have asked that certain people who do not do their duty be excluded from the given collective, and have pledged to carry out their activity without those people. Those who do not come to work, who do not perform any activity, and violate discipline, hamper the proper organization of work in those teams or units.

We must, therefore, act with great determination so that in applying the new remuneration principle the overall contract system and the new economic mechanism in all sectors will increase the spirit of organization, the spirit of work, and the dicipline characterizing the workers class which knows that only the proper operation of equipment and of overall activity can ensure their own incomes and a general increase in the national wealth, and our fatherland's development. (prolonged applause)

In general, it is necessary for us to act with greater determination to properly implement the measures aimed at forcefully increasing economic efficiency in all sectors. It is necessary for the banking and financial sector, for the financial bodies, and the Ministry of Finance to fulfill their important role under better conditions and with greater responsibility to ensure the proper operation of the new economic-financial mechanism.

It is necessary for us to pay special attention to investments and to putting new capacities into production and to achieving the production parameters and the other planned indexes in all units. We have discussed these problems before; we established measures for each branch, so that this year we will be able to fulfill our investment program completely, including putting into operation capacities. We must especially concern ourselves more seriously with the chemicals sector where there are still lags, and with the mining and energy sectors. Last night we discussed -- after I had become acquainted with certain proposals made within the sections -- the fact that measures have to be established next week to the effect that the Ministry of Industrial Constructions should more substantially assist the Ministry of Electrical Power in implementing the program on putting the new centrals into operation. We must do all we can to put all production capacities into operation on schedule, to carry out all capital repairs, so as to have optimal conditions for the normal progress of activity in the energy sector in the autumn of the current year and the winter of the next one.

Taking into account that we have envisaged a number of important projects -- to begin construction of them -- it is necessary to revise the program and to establish a headline for building those projects. Let us no longer leave it up to each ministry to decide when this should begin. Let us take measures to carry out projects by concentrating designers and by establishing deadlines, and introducing the overall contract system in design work and pay per project -- not a monthly or annual pay as is the case now. Both in design and in research we must firmly proceed to applying the overall contract system. In design, pay should be carried out per project with an unlimited possibility to learn more and with an unlimited possibility of paying less if the project is not carried out upon schedule.

We have a very large number of designers, more than we need; however, notwithstanding this, projects are not carried out in time. Within 2 weeks at most the government has to take the necessary measures, including proceeding to the new remuneration system in that sector, so that all production capacities envisaged for this year will be built within the deadlines established for putting them into operation.

Foreign trade activity was extensively discussed within the framework of the plenary session of the National Council. We have, indeed, recorded a certain increase in exports, but not in conformity with the plan provisions. There are sectors and branches where lags are very great. It is necessary for us to take measures so that in May and June we will completely fulfill the export provisions for the first semester and even achieve something in excess of plan in certain sectors. I believe that it is no longer necessary for me to dwell on this question. We have established by law that priority has to be given to export production, that material-technical supply should first and foremost be ensured for exports. It is necessary for our central bodies, the ministries, all units, and the managerial councils to resolutely implement the state plan provisions under the country's laws!

More determined action is necessary in the direction of developing international economic relations, production sharing, and firmly proceeding to long-term agreements which provide possibilities and guarantees for both sides.

We have everything that is necessary to implement the export provisions for the first semester under favorable conditions and to thoroughly prepare for the third and fourth quarters, so that we will appropriately fulfill our export plan. We will appropriately ensure imports as well. I do not want to speak about imports because imports were, unfortunately, exceeded in the first 4 months. Exports were not fulfilled while imports were too high, which means that both plans were not fulfilled.

However, if we take into consideration how much of the export plan we have fulfilled, then the excess in imports amounts almost to 20 percent or even more. This is why we have to thoroughly watch that imports do not by any means exceed plan provisions.

We must understand well that this year we have to cope with certain very serious international obligations. We must cut back foreign debts by a considerable percentage and, at the same time, ensure the necessary means for the overall activity of our socialist society. Even under the current difficult international economic conditions we can -- and we must all the more act to develop international economic relations, production sharing, and conclude long-term agreements -- to provide a lasting basis for the development of our overall socioeconomic activity.

Certainly an important place is to be further held by relations within CEMA, by relations with the socialist countries, but also by relations with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries. We believe that our participation in the international division of labor and in the exchange of material and cultural assets is an important factor both for the socioeconomic development of each country and for the policy of peace and international cooperation.

Esteemed comrades, along with the activity aimed at the fulfillment of the production plan for all indexes, we must pay greater attention to constantly improving the quality and technical level of products. We have adopted a special program in this respect and, in keeping with its provisions, we must establish the necessary measure in each branch, sector, and unit. Improving quality and the technical level of production is an essential requirement for our development and for our active participation in the international division of labor, in cooperation, and collaboration with other countries in the world. Within this framework, an important role devolves on the research activity, on central and research institutions, and on the National Council for Science and Technology which have to act with great determination to implement the plan and program provisions in this field.

I believe it is well understood by all managerial councils that without a more determined mobilization of research in resolving the development problems of each branch we will not be able to achieve what we have proposed.

Measures are also necessary to improve the working people's professional and technical training. Achieving the required quality, the technical level, and increasing labor productivity are directly linked to the level of professional and technical knowledge of the working people. We have established an entire system in this respect. There are branches where positive results have been achieved, but in this field, too, there are a number of shortcomings which have to be eliminated completely.

There are many problems which have to be better solved than up to now in all sectors of activity. This requires a constant improvement in the activity carried out by working people's councils and by general meetings. As owners, producers, and end users, the working people bear responsibility and must act with great determination to ensure the proper progress of the overall activity and the fulfillment of plan indexes.

The working people participate with social shares in the development fund and in the profits fund; however, as owners they must understand that in order to have positive results from participating in the development fund and in order to receive a more important share from the profits fund, it is necessary to carry out an efficient activity with positive results and to ensure the necessary profits. Otherwise, neither the provisions regarding the percentage allocated for the participation fund nor profit sharing will be ensured.

Therefore, all working people's councils which have been entrusted with the management and administration of various units by the general meetings must take all necessary measures to increase the responsibility of all working people and to ensure the resolute fulfillment of the plan tasks.

Esteemed comrades, in September 1983 we proceeded to increase wages. This action will be completed in August. However, we must never forget that if we do not increase labor productivity, cut back on material expenditures, and increase economic efficiency and profits we will not be able to ensure a real wage increase; that is, we will not be able to control prices. We have decided that prices of neither industrial products nor of consumer goods will increase this year.

We are determined to achieve this -- and we have the possibility to achieve it and we must achieve this! However, we must understand that in order to ensure a real wage increase it is necessary to increase labor productivity and profits, so that the activity in each sector is profitable.

I have mentioned more than once that we have to be aware of this and that under no circumstance will we be able to consume more than we produce. Moreover, we cannot even consume all we produce without endangering the future of our nation and socialist construction. We must constantly ensure a certain percentage of the level of production for development and for inventory. Only thus will we be able to ensure the future of our fatherland and the independent future of our people. (applause)

We have all the requirements for increasing real remunerations this year in keeping with the provisions of the national conference, for keeping prices under control, and for establishing a sound basis for the coming years. Once again I want to stress that we must do everything possible to more markedly increase economic efficiency and profitability with a view to more markedly increasing our national income.

People must work with greater responsibility, discipline, and order. We must forcefully develop a revolutionary, workers' spirit in all areas of activity! All working people and managerial councils must always act as bodies of workers revolutionary democracy and must resolutely struggle to eliminate shortcomings and failings, to strengthen order and discipline, and to promote what is new and is a workers revolutionary spirit in all areas. (loud and prolonged applause)

The managerial councils of ministries and other central bodies must also improve their work. A few comrades spoke here about their failure to solve this or that problem; pledges were made. That is good, but we must understand that the time for pledges has passed. Pledges alone will not solve our problems! We cannot be content to sit and wait for another meeting of the Council of Working People or some other opportunity to repeat the same thing, to say that we have not acted responsibly but will do so in the future. We have heard the same thing several times before, from the same comrades, even at one of the sessions of the Council of Working People. That is why I said that the time has come to grasp that we will no longer be content with promises. We have reached a high level of development, of socialist consciousness, and a high professional level at which we must solve problems efficiently and not just make pledges and then do nothing.

I think I have expressed myself very clearly! I am not now speaking of any ministry in particular, but what I said concerns practically all our central bodies.

We must ensure that the managerial councils of the ministries work as collective bodies responsible for activities, and act to solve problems in a timely manner. There is still too much bureaucracy: too many reports of all kinds. Practical activities are still bogged down in never-ending paperwork that wastes the time of those who produce it and of others as well. We must resolutely begin implementing what we decided in this respect; namely, cutting down this year 50 percent of the paperwork, forms, and reports of all kinds. (prolonged applause)

I have been told that in some sections a few comrades said that they solved a problem by sending a note to some research institute or enterprise. That is not what we have a minister, deputy ministers, or ministry directors for, to send notes to research institutes or centrals! Central directors are members of the Executive Bureau of the Council of Working People and they must work directly with the minister.

When they have problems they must turn to the minister himself, and the minister may not work through notes, and deputy ministers and ministry directors even less so. That is not the purpose for which we appointed a sufficient number of leadership cadres at the ministries! Not in order to send notes and papers -- some of them unfortunately even bad and contradictory, causing more trouble than they are worth -- but to directly and efficiently solve problems; they must go down to the enterprises and there organize and solve economic and technical-financial matters.

We must resolutely eliminate this kind of situation! The law says that no one, no ministry or minister may issue mandatory instructions. The laws may only be interpreted by the State Council. If a person has a question, he should address it to the State Council. No minister and no managerial council is allowed to issue instructions or to indicate how the law is to be enacted; only the State Council may do so! Everyone else is to implement the law as it is! (prolonged applause)

As a body of workers revolutionary democracy, the National Council of Working People must optimally fulfill its control role and ensure that all managerial councils, at all levels, work well.

New measures are required to improve planning and simplify financial operations. Such measures must serve to activate the creative energies of the people's masses and of the working people. We must concentrate not on rationalizing failings, but on efficiently solving problems and thus justifying the trust of the working and all other people, thus ensuring our fatherland's resolute progress along the path of socialism and increasing the well-being and happiness of our entire nation! (long and prolonged applause; lengthy chanting of "Ceausescu -- Romania, our esteem and pride!" "Ceausescu and the people!"

Esteemed comrades, proceeding from the leading role of the party in all areas and in all socioeconomic spheres, party bodies and organizations must draw the due conclusions from both positive and negative phenomena and must act more resolutely to provide good leadership. The leading role of the Communists and of the party is reflected in the practical activities of each organization and each party member and in the manner in which each Communist fulfills the responsible tasks entrusted to him and acts to unite the efforts of all working people to implement the party policies in all areas.

Party organizations in ministries must thoroughly debate the negative situations noted amoung certain managerial councils, and as such in the apparatus of the respective ministries and party organizations, and must establish the measures required to rapidly improve the situation. The same applies to party organizations in all other areas of activity and in all socioeconomic units.

The first general meeting must debate problems concerning the plan fulfillment. All party meetings must focus on ensuring optimal activities.

Similarly, the party county and town committees and their aktivs must thoroughly examine negative situations, draw conclusions from what was said here about both positive and negative experiences, and must endeavor to improve activities in each county, town, and locality.

I believe that the failings noted can be traced back to, among other things, serious failings in the world of party organizations and bodies, and to the manner in which they fulfill their important role in our socialist society. We must justify the trust placed in the party and the responsibilities given to the party, and must work so that all party organizations and our entire party focus all their forces -- and the party has considerable forces -- on rapidly eliminating negative situations.

We can confidently state that we have the potential for that; we have strong party organizations, managerial councils, technical cadres, and particularly strong collectives of working people, and a strong workers class capable of dealing with any problem, a workers class which has proved that it can overcome any difficulty and ensure our country's resolute progress along the path of socialism and communism! (loud applause)

That is why I am convinced that in line with what we discussed in the past few days the failings noted will be rapidly eliminated and that at the next meeting of the National Council -- but hopefully before that -- we will indeed be in a position to report that, as was stated here, such failings were merely an accident, that they have been overcome, and that we have established a sound basis for fulfilling the entire 5-year plan. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP")

Esteemed comrades, in view of the important role of the National Council of Working People within our system of workers revolutionary democracy, I would like to mention here a few matters concerning the international situation.

As I have said on other occasions, there exists a close dialectical connection between our domestic activities and endeavors to implement the party program, and international activities. By optimally fulfilling the tasks inherent in building socialism and by developing our country we make an important contribution to the general cause of socialism and progress, as well as to the cause of international peace and cooperation. At the same time, by developing extensive international activities and continuously strengthening our international relations and cooperation in the struggle for peace in the world we also ensure the necessary climate for our and other countries' domestic activities.

As you know, the tension in international life persists. The general, and particularly the nuclear arms race has been intensified. It can be said that we are now going through a particularly tense and dangerous period, dangerous for people's peace and independence. Hence, we must strive to do everything possible so as to contribute, together with the other peoples and progressive forces, to halting the dangerous course in international life, to resume the policy of detente, and to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

In the current situation we can confidently assert that the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race and begin disarmament, expecially nuclear disarmament, and to ensure a lasting peace throughout the world. We will do everything possible for that! (loud chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!" "Disarmament -- peace!")

A very serious situation has been created in Europe. The beginning of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in some European countries has created a new situation. That caused the Soviet Union to announce nuclear countermeasures. As is well known, the nuclear weapons already in the possession of the Soviet Union and the United States can destroy the world several times over. According to scientists' calculations alone the use of a fraction of the current nuclear arsenal can destroy the very conditions for life on our planet. That is why the problem of nuclear arms and of the new nuclear missiles in Europe consitutes a mortal danger for the life of our peoples itself and for the entire planet. Nothing can justify the deployment of additional missiles in Europe; on the contrary, it is in the interests of the European peoples and of the two big powers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- to renounce and to begin destroying all nuclear arms in Europe and in the rest of the world. Nuclear arms do not choose and will not differentiate between social systems or other considerations. They will destroy mankind and the very prerequisites for life!

Given the situation created, it is necessary to halt the deployment of the U.S. missiles and the implementation of the USSR countermeasures and to resume the Geneva negotiations between the two countries with a view to achieving a satisfactory accord conducive to the withdrawal of all intermediate-range missiles and then to the withdrawal of the other nuclear missiles and weapons.

A balance must unquestionably be ensured, hence there can be no question of unilateral measures; however, such a balance must be achieved not by adding more nuclear weapons, but by maximum reduction of the existing ones, and finally by eliminating all nuclear arms from Europe and from the entire world. That is the only rational course of action in keeping with the interests of all nations! (loud and prolonged applause)

We believe that the European countries cannot remain uninvolved in the matter of an accord. They must participate directly in endeavors to reach an accord that will lead to the elimination of nuclear arms. In particular, we believe that the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries must meet, hold discussions, and contribute to achieving an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

We attach a great importance to the Stockholm conference which will be resumed in the next few days. The conference offers an important opportunity for continued contacts as well as for discussing ways of implementing security and disarmament measures, including nuclear disarmament measures.

We are also in favor of an agreement in Vienna concerning armaments and troop reductions in central Europe. We believe that the proposals forwarded to date by both sides provide a basis for achieving an appropriate balance in the near future, a fact which can constitute a positive factor and can have a powerful impact on the policy of cooperation in Europe and in the world.

Similarly, we are in favor of further developing cooperation among the Balkan countries and of turning the Balkans into an area free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases. In this context we believe that there should be further meetings of Balkan representatives and that a summit meeting should be prepared.

We also support the establishment of nuclear-free areas in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world. We view the establishment of such areas as one element of the efforts for nuclear disarmament and for the complete elimination of nuclear arms. The larger the number of such areas established, the smaller the area of deployment of nuclear arms and the better the chances for their complete elimination. (loud applause; lengthy chanting of "Ceausescu -- Romania -- peace and friendship!" "Ceausescu -- peace!"

In view of the persistence of conflicts in various parts of the world and of even aggravation of some of those conflicts, Romania firmly advocates putting an end to such conflicts and sttling disputes and any other interstate problems solely through negotiations

We also pay great attention to international economic issues, particularly to the deterioration of the situation of the developing countries. We believe that the serious situation in which the developing countries find themselves, the continually rising interest rates, the restrictions and limiting measures adopted in international trade, and the barriers impeding free international trade can only worsen the world economic situation and particularly that of the developing countries. It is necessary to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity of the developing countries so that they can act in concert to solve the complex problems of underdevelopment and of establishing a new world economic order.

In view of the complex international problems, we firmly advocate enhancing the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in dealing with these problems, and facilitating the active and equal participation of all small, medium-sized, and large countries in solving them. We of course pay special attention to the small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries, which must be permitted to participate to a greater extent in solving international problems and in keeping with the interests of all the nations and of international peace and cooperation.

Esteemed comrades, in its international activities Romania endeavors to develop relations with all the states, regardless of social systems. As is only natural, however, we place primary stress on our cooperation with the socialist countries, especially our neighbors. Along this line, we attach great importance to developing cooperation and relations with the Soviet Union.

We are firmly in favor of continuously strengthening the solidarity and unity of the socialist countries, in the belief that this constitutes a must for developing the socialist construction in each country and for increasing the prestige of socialism in the world and the policy of peace and international cooperation.

We are striving to continuously develop our relations with the nonaligned and developing countries. We view these relations as part and parcel of the struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy, for new and democratic international relations, and for a better and more just world. At the same time, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are developing our relations with all the states in the world, including the developed capitalist countries. We advocate equal participation in the international division of labor and in cultural and economic exchanges.

As in the past, we resolutely base our relations with all states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. We are against the use of and threat of force and for observing each people's right to independently choose their socioeconomic system, in keeping with their wishes and without any foreign interference. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

We are resolutely acting to develop our cooperation with communist and workers parties, socialist, social-democratic, and other democratic parties and forces, with all progressive forces, with liberation and anti-imperialist movements, and with all peoples who work for a policy of peace and international cooperation. Along this line, we attach great importance to the great peace movements in Europe and on other continents. We are determined to further actively participate in the struggle of people in Europe and throughout the world for disarmament and peace.

We are convinced that in unity, the progressive, anti-imperialist, and realistic forces and the peoples that are in favor of peace can change the present dangerous course of events, can bring about the resumption of the policy of detente, solve problems through negotiations, and ensure the triumph of peace and international cooperation! (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- Romania, peace and friendship!" "Ceausescu -- peace!")

Esteemed comrades, only a few days have passed since 1 May when we celebrated 45 years since the great antifascist demonstration of 1939, which demonstrated the force and revolutionary nature of our workers class, a class which from its inception waged many battles and led the struggle for progress, for the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland, and for a new, socialist Romania. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

We also marked the 40th anniversary of the United Workers Front, which marked the recovery of the unity of the Romanian workers class and thus increased the role of the workers in our country in all areas and in the struggle against the dictatorship and for the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation; the front constituted the decisive factor in all our subsequent victories, including the successful building of socialism in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

The celebration of these events of historic importance for our people must lead to the development of a struggling and revolutionary spirit in all our activities. We must honor these events and must continually bear in mind the fact that our heroical workers class was born and bred in battles, won victories through struggle, and built socialism through struggles! Only through revolutionary struggles will we be able to build comprehensively developed socialism and communism, and ensure the country's independence and sovereignty and the people's general well-being! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu -- Romania, our esteem and pride!")

The older among us remember that the great antifascist demonstration of 1939 took place less than 2 months after Hitlerite Germany invaded Czechoslovakia, and that after a lapse of many years, it was the first major demonstration organized by the United Front and by the Communist and Social-Democratic Parties together with other democratic and revolutionary forces. It was the first and perhaps one of the most important demonstrations in Europe following the Hitlerite invasion of Czechoslovakia. While in many countries the mood was one of expectation, the Romanian workers class, led by the Communists, demonstrated that we must not bow to fascism, but must raise high the banner of struggle, and that united the workers and peoples can block the advance of fascism! If in 1939 the nations had acted in unity the Hitlerites would not have unleashed World War II! That is why now, when we remember and honor that great revolutionary demonstration, I want to call on all workers in Europe and in the world and on all progressive forces to remember our lessons and not allow such events as in 1939 to repeat themselves; we must consolidate our unity! We have the necessary strength to halt the course toward war, toward the abyss, we can ensure peace, national independence, and people's right to freedom, well-being, and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

We celebrated two events which had special importance for the unity of the workers class. That is why we must do everything possible to continuously strengthen the force and unity of our party and the unity of the workers class -- the leading class in our socialist society -- and the unity of all the people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. Life and events have proven that only in unity can the workers class and the people assert their right to a free life and secure their independence and sovereignty! Only in unity can we be sure of the victory of socialism and Communism in Romania! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Our esteem and price -- Ceausescu, Romania!")

On 23 August, we will mark the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation which ended forever the military-fascist dictatorship and imperialist domination, and paved the way for great revolutionary changes in our country, for the transfer of the political power to the workers class allied with the peasantry, intelligentsia, and other progressive forces, and for turning our people into a people who are masters of their fate consciously building socialism and freely working for their own communist future. (loud and prolonged applause)

The 13th party congress will take place in November; the congress will establish new development objectives for our country in view of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and advancing toward communism.

We must work so as to meet these events with important achievements in all areas, primarily regarding the plan fulfillment, but also the implementation of all programs and measures aimed at the comprehensive development of our country; we must also intensify political-educational activities designed to develop people's socialist consciousness. We must always keep in mind the fact that socialism and communism are built with the people and for the people, with people conscious of their role and mission. Only by acting consciously will the people, the workers class, and all working people be in a position to select -- led by the party -- the best paths toward the wonderful goal of communism, well-being, independence, and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

Esteemed comrades, in the past 2 days we have discussed important matters for our country in a business-like spirit with a certain combativeness, and in revolutionary spirit. I hope and I am confident that the conclusions drawn at this plenum will be understood by all the collectives of working people and by the entire party, that the demands and criticism voiced here were justified, and that our conclusions are in keeping with our current stage of development and with the responsibilities that the National Council, the working people's councils, and the party bear toward the nation.

Some people, especially abroad, may seize upon the criticism and failings noted here to prove that some things are not quite right in Romania. Let them say what they wish. However, only a democratic party and a democratic body such as our National Council can discuss matters frankly, without mincing words, confident in its forces and knowing that the courageous unveiling of failings will ensure that they are quickly eliminated and will more rapidly raise the general level of development of our country! As I said in the past, we wish that in capitalist enterprises and countries, too, representatives of the working people could meet and discuss openly their problems. I hope they will get to that point. Our democracy is such that we can frankly discuss and jointly establish measures for the development of our country. This is the source of the democratic character and strength of our bodies of workers' revolutionary democracy and of the creative capabilities of our workers class and people!

I am firmly convinced that all managerial councils, all working people, and our entire nation will do everything possible to optimally implement the decisions of the party congress and of the national conference and the party program, with a view to ensuring our fatherland's increasingly resolute advance toward the peaks of communism and continuously increasing the people's well-being and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

With this conviction, I wish you, all working people's councils, all collectives of working people, and all our people ever greater successes in your work, good health, and happiness! (loud cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" "Our esteem and pride, Ceausescu -- Romania!"; in an atmosphere of great unity, the audience stands up and cheers at length for the party and for the party secretary general and president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

USSR OLYMPICS DECISION BLOW TO WORLD RELATIONS

LD091547 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] In our topical foreign political commentary we will be talking about the moves surrounding the Olympic games following yesterday's decision by the Soviet Olympic Committee whereby Soviet sportsmen will not take part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles. Here is Milika Sundic:

The decision of the Soviet Olympic Committee precluding Soviet sportsmen from taking part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles was not unexpected, although until yesterday one believed that the disagreements with the country hosting the Olympic games would be avoided. Perhaps it is not too late to do something, but judging by first Washington reaction, the United States cannot find a single reason why, as the White House spokesman put it, it should apologize to the USSR.

It follows that the Americans think that what is involved is a Soviet tit for tat for the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games, and not inadequate security measures for Soviet sportsmen as stated in the explanation given by the Soviet Olympic Committee.

Without going into who else could follow in the wake of the Soviet decision, the boycott of the Los Angeles Olympic games represents, in our opinion, a serious blow against both international sports and international relations. Of course, in saying that we do not wish to cast doubts on the motives for the decision of the Soviet Olympic Committee, it does appear to us that both Moscow and Washington could have done more to prevent this from happening. Unfortunately, political motives prevailed and this is just further proof of how vulnerable world peace is and how little is being done to bridge the gap dividing the blocs and superpowers.

The International Olympic Committee will do all it can -- and probably it will not be alone tryingto do something -- to make the USSR change its decision about boycotting the Olympic games in Los Angeles. Such attempts were also made at the time when the United States decided to boycott the Moscow Olympic games because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. However, everything points to the conclusion that all envoys traveling to Moscow in an attempt to get the Soviets to change their decision will come back empty-handed.

In all appearances, Moscow worked out its sums before it made the decision to boycott the Olympic games, and there is little likelihood that some other sums will be used in the meantime. Besides, when the United States decided to boycott the Moscow Olympic games because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, it made no commitment whatever that it would not make the same mistake, depending on its own geostrategic interests, and this is in fact what happened. The only difference is that the incursion into Grenada was a short one, while the end to the intervention in Afghanistan is not yet in sight.

With the boycott of the Olympic games in Los Angeles, further exacerbation of relations between the USSR and the United States can be expected. The crisis is unlikely to bypass the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and there is also the question as to the fate of the latest Warsaw Pact proposal to the NATO countries that the two military blocs should start negotiations on the nonuse of military force in their reciprocal relations.

The moves linked to the Olympic games can assume unwanted dimensions if the main protagonists in these political games fail to understand in time that this is in direct contradiction to the basic principles of the Olympic spirit.

DAILIES DEPLORE EFFECT OF OLYMPICS DEVELOPMENTS

LD092152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- The leading Yugoslav dailies "BORBA" and "POLITIKA", in their issues for tomorrow, Thursday, assess the Soviet decision not to participate in the forthcoming summer Olympics in Los Angeles as a further step in the deterioration of relations between the superpowers and of international relations as a whole.

The two dailies write that everybody loses by the Soviet decision not to participate in the Los Angeles games, just as they did by the United States decision not to participate in the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

"BORBA" writes that it is quite clear now how illusory were the hopes that the light of the Olympic flame in Los Angeles in 1984 would somewhat brighten the international situation.

"POLITIKA" notes that, by sheer logic, just as political clashes have undermined the games, so will the undermined games boomerang and still further and deeper undermine the already shaken political relations between the superpowers.

WORLD MEDIA REACTION TO USSR NONPARTICIPATION

LD092153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- The world media have expressed regret over the Soviet decision not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics and hopes that the decision is not final.

A French Government spokesman has announced that the French National Olympic Committee will launch an action aimed at creating conditions under which the Soviet Union could participate in the Olympics. British Olympic Association President Charles Pamer also believes that some diplomatic solution will be found. He believes that by its announcement the Soviet Union wished to extort some concessions. Hope that Moscow would reconsider its stand was expressed also by a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman. Having assessed the Soviet decision as a "blow on sports", he reminded that the Helsinki Final Document among other things insists on that the contacts between men should serve as a means of their greater understanding". [quotemarks as received] Belgian papers say that the Soviet Union decided so in return for the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Switzerland says the Soviet decision is unjustified and something to be regretted, but that it will not deal a lethal blow to the Olympic spirit.

The Dakar paper SOLEIL assesses that now politics again interferes with the Olympic (?ideals) after the Soviet decision, and asks when the true Olympic games, devoid of political reprisals, will be organized.

Further on World Reaction

LD091802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- Reporting on the surprise caused by the Soviet decision not to send its athletes to the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles, TANJUG correspondents throughout the world note that hopes nevertheless persist that something can and will be done to reverse the decision.

A small ray of hope that the Soviet Union might reconsider its decision if the U.S. offers to it definite guarantees by June 2 was lit by Soviet party Central Committee member Georgiy Arbatov who appeared on a U.S. television programme together with President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee Peter Ueberroth. Ueberroth also raised hopes by saying he believes the Soviet Union will receive the necessary assurances concerning the protection of its athletes from the U.S. President and Government. Ueberroth met with President Reagan yesterday. President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch has not ruled out the possibility of the Soviet Union reversing its decision, TANJUG Madrid correspondent reports. The Soviet decision was received with surprise in pain [as received] and assessed as a "new blow to the Olympic movement."

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee will most likely uphold the Soviet decision, TANJUG Prague correspondent reports. The official reaction is expected tomorrow.

The possibility of a French initiative with a view to effecting a reversal of the Soviet decision and creating normal conditions for the games was hinted in Paris today, Wednesday.

TANJUG Warsaw correspondent reports a Polish news agency (PAP) commentary placing in question also the participation of the Polish team in the Los Angeles games. The commentary has been the first indication of such a possibility. The West German press describes the Soviet decision as a political event in West-East relations. In a statement to TANJUG, the world decathlon record holder Kratschmer said: "Four years ago when the West boycotted the Moscow Olympics, I was among those affected. Now, this is the case with others. I am sorry because sport itself is losing."

It is hoped in Japan that the Los Angeles games will in the end prove a success and bring together athletes from world over because "there still is time." In Italy, the Soviet decision is viewed as "tit for tat" and it is set out that the introducing of politics in sport could mark "the end of the Olympics and death of an ideal," TANJUG Rome correspondent writes. TANJUG New York correspondent reports THE NEW YORK TIMES assessment that the two super-powers have, twice in a row, spoiled the Olympic games. The newspaper suggests that in the future the Olympic games be held in one permanent place and proposes Greece as the best solution.

MARKOVIC TO VISIT PRC 'SECOND HALF OF MAY'

LD091220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, leading an LCY delegation, will pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of China in the second half of May at the invitation of the Communist Party of China Central Committee.

PRC FEDERATION OF WOMEN DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD092126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the all-China Federation of Women, headed by Kang Keqing, federation president, member of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Consultative Conference arrived here this evening, Wednesday.

During the visit to Yugoslavia, the delegation will confer with President of the Yugoslav Women's Conference Radmila Popadic on results recorded in the promotion of the position of women in the two countries and cooperation at the bilateral and international levels.

Special attention will be devoted to preparations for the U.N. World Conference for Women in Nairobi in 1985.

The delegation visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women in Yugoslavia will be received also by Yugoslav top-ranking party and state officials.

SYRIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

JN071838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Belgrade -- Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon at the head of a Syrian economic delegation on a 5-day official visit at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government. The Syrian delegation will hold talks with Yugoslav officials on promoting economic cooperation and expanding trade exchange between the two friendly countries.

Holds Cooperation Talks

LD092007 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 9 May 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- Syrian Minister for Planning Affairs Dr Kamal Sharaf had talks in Belgrade today (Wednesday) with Yugoslav officials on the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries. Sharaf was separately received by the Yugoslav Secretaries for Foreign Trade and Agriculture Milenko Bojanic and Milorad Stanojevic and by Republic of Serbia Premier Branislav Ikonic. During the talks particular attention was focused on the possibility of Yugoslav deliveries of equipment to Syria in fields of electric power, water resources development, construction, transport, and other infrastructures, and interest was expressed in Yugoslav imports of cotton, textiles, fertilizers, phosphates, and other Syrian products.

ZARKOVIC RECEIVES CHIEF OF YAR GENERAL STAFF

LD091918 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1738 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic today, Wednesday, received Col. 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of the General Staff of the Arab Republic of Yemen [YAR], who delivered him a message from Yemeni President 'Ali Salih for the Presidency of Yugoslavia. Yesterday, Col al-Bashari met with Lieutenant General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. They exchanged views on military cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

Message Delivered to Spiljak

GF100615 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee conveyed a message in Belgrade today from Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Mika Spiljak, the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The message deals with the friendly bilateral relations and means of developing them in the interest of the Yugoslav and Yemeni people, the current Arab situation, and international issues of mutual concern.

The brother chief of staff and member of the Standing Committee conveyed the message today during his meeting with the vice president of the SFRY and the general commander of the Yugoslavia People's Army, who welcomed the visit of brother chief of staff and his accompanying delegation to the SFRY. He affirmed that the visit will increase the bonds of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and their armed forces. The vice president of the SFRY said that the Yugoslav people highly respect our Yemeni people and regard with appreciation the wise policy of our country under the leadership of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He said that the Yugoslav Government, headed by Mika Spiljak, admires and highly evaluates the character of Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and his wise leadership, due to which the YAR has accomplished much in the form of tangible development and has acquired a distinctive and respectable international reputation. In this regard he referred to the excellent impression which our country made upon President Mika Spiljak and his accompanying delegation during their visit, which provided them with a firsthand view of our great developments in various fields. He wished that the relations between the two friendly countries will develop and prosper to strengthen their stand in order to achieve peace in the world and support for the goals of the Nonaligned Movement.

During this meeting, Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Bashiri expressed his appreciation for the welcome reception accorded to him and his accompanying delegation during this visit. He praised the developments he witnessed in various fields, which confirm that the Yugoslav people are rapidly moving toward progress and prosperity under their wise leadership. He affirmed that the friendly countries, the YAR and the SFRY, through their relations and mutual understanding, will support the Nonaligned Movement in order to achieve peace in the world. The brother lieutenant colonel and member of the Standing Committee affirmed that his visit will contribute in strengthening the relations and mutual cooperation between the two countries.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION

LD091906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has held a session today, presided over by President Mika Spiljak.

It was reported that the session examined and adopted the annual report on the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and the state of defense preparations in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, which was investigated by the Main Inspectorate of National Defense in 1983.

The SFRY Presidency assessed that the level of combat readiness of the Yugoslav Armed Forces have already achieved guarantees of the successful implementation of their tasks in peacetime and war. Important results have been achieved in the technical modernization of the Armed Forces despite the considerable economic difficulties.

The development of the research and development capacities of the military industry and economy have significantly increased the possibility of equipping our Armed Forces with modern weaponry and military equipment domestically produced, which is of considerable importance for our independence and for the overall economic and technological development of the country.

In the past year, thanks to the involvement of the republics and autonomous provinces, the LC and other sociopolitical organizations, the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection, the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, citizens, and working people, the further development of defense and protection mechanisms has been continued in all areas. There has been a noticeable growth in the socialization of defense and self-protection mechanisms, although the tempo of this process is still not in keeping with the needs and possibilities of our self-managing system.

It was stated that the present exceptionally complex and uncertain situation in the world, particularly the rising level of armament in Europe and the area around our country requires that despite economic difficulties, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that the technical equipment and capability of our Armed Forces do not lag behind, and that under such complex conditions, even greater efforts should be made in the preparation and further equipping of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a whole.

The Presidency examined and adopted the report on the last 2 years of the work of the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order. It positively assessed the work of this body, which has successfully acted within the limits of its jurisdiction, founded on the law and the decision of the republican presidents, the SFRY Presidency, and the Federal Executive Council, which entrust to it the tasks of coordinating the work of the federal organs in the area of security. The session also examined some questions of Yugoslavia's international activities.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATES CRITICIZE FEC PROCRASTINATION

LD091817 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- At the end of this year, our debt to other countries will increase by about $300 million, but this will be the third consecutive year in which the increased indebtedness has fallen. In other words, the net outflow of capital out of the country will be higher than the new indebtedness. This is what Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, told delegates Borislav Jovic (Serbia), Milan Knezevic (Bosnia-Hercegovina), and Miran Mejak (Solvenia) when they stated that the country's indebtedness is increasing this year. They put forward this view in the Committee for Economic Relations with Other Countries of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in connection with the debate on the report on the 2 years of activity by the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

The delegates accepted this voluminous "paper" today; but they had several objections to it, and even more so at the Federal Executive Council. Borislav Jovic, delegate of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, began by saying that the Federal Executive Council has been speaking more critically about the situation in society than reporting which tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program it has carried out and which it has not. Jovic also spoke about procrastination with systemic changes, which were particularly present when the foreign exchange law was changed, as well as about the fact that the law on prices has not yet been drafted.

Miran Mejak (Slovenia) pointed out that the Federal Executive Council, following its depicting of the situation and its difficulties and the measures which it has taken, is not providing a resolute and meaningful enough view ahead. There is fear that we might sleep through the technical-technological revolution now in progress in the world, just as we also slept through the oil "shock" in the seventies, Mejak said. He said it is necessary to ensure the replacement and modernization of equipment, at least in export production.

The report merely notes that the foreign exchange market does not work. The Federal Executive Council does not provide its view of this situation, nor does it give a more precise opinion of the policy of the real exchange rate of the dinar, noted Milan Knezevic, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Delegates also spoke about insufficient resolve, tardiness, and even examples of disunity in the Federal Executive Council, and about inefficiency and insufficient professionalism of individual cadres in the Federal Administration.

The "barbs" directed at the Federal Executive Council, judging by today's discussion, are more the consequence of dissatisfaction with the situation than with measures which have been taken, particularly by the Federal Executive Council, in order to bring about changes.

Nada Filipovic, delegate of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, also spoke in the same vein. She stressed that the Federal Executive Council and the Assembly should work out an action program aimed at the speediest possible completion of the work resulting from the first stage of the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and from preparing its second stage.

The conclusions of all the Assembly committees on the work of the Federal Executive Council in the past 2 years will be combined and submitted for adoption at the first joint session of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE ADOPTS FEC, DEFENSE REPORTS

LD092122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] has successfully involved itself over the past 2 years in the development and further expansion of the system of all-people's defense and the implementation of important [words indistinct] in the area of society's defense preparations. This was stated at today's session of the National Defense Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, which adopted the report on the 2 years' work of the Federal Executive Council.

Although the work of the Federal Executive Council in the area of all-people's defense was at the center of attention, its 2-year activity was also assessed from other angles. Delegate Vojislav Mikic dwelt in particular on the realization of the constitutional role and position of the Federal Executive Council and emphasized the need to recognize what is "outside of" the Federal Executive Council that influences the effectiveness of its work. We all feel that in relations between the Federal Executive Council and the republican and provincial organs there are certain "obstructions," but there is no more specific explanation of what is involved. Thus, for example, it sometimes happens that giving approval to one solution also means giving approval to another, although it has no connection with the first.

In the discussion, which tended to be critical, Dusan Pekic said that he could not give his support to weak overall results in which the Federal Executive Council played an important part, but that he gave full support to the efforts of the Federal Executive Council to overcome the existing problems. The work of the Federal Executive Council is to a certain extent characterized by tardiness, indecisiveness, and hesitation in carrying out some of the more important stands of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

After all, Pekic said, the Federal Executive Council itself says that the competent Federal Administration organs have not always prepared a good basis for coordination, have not put forward sufficiently well-argued solutions, nor where those solutions always fully coordinated with the orientations laid down in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

After several delegates taking part in the debate had emphasized the inconsistency in carrying out what has been agreed, Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, said that were he a delegate he would proceed first of all from the way the decisions of the Federal Executive Council are carried out in his republic or province, municipality or local community, and only then examine what happens at a higher level.

Today the delegates also adopted the report on the work of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in the past year and assessed that within the sphere of its activity it has successfully carried out its work, and that it is qualified in cadres, organizationally, and materially for carrying out the tasks within its jurisdiction.

MARKOVIC ADDRESSES CROATIAN ASSEMBLY ON ECONOMY

LD092251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 9 May 84

[Excepts] Zagreb, 9 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates of all three chambers of the Croatian Assembly, on the first day of their 2-day session, today examined and positively assessed the report on the 2 years' work of the Federal Executive Council. Ante Markovic, president of the Republican Executive Council, spoke at the joint session about the work of the Executive Council and its pending tasks.

At the beginning of his speech, Markovic stressed that the economy of this republic has been facing great difficulties in the past period. Although in the past 2 years about $2.7 billion of foreign debt in respect of fixed and guaranteed commitments has been repaid, this has not essentially endangered production. In the past just over 6 months a growth in production of 2.1 percent has even been realized compared with the same period last year. However, the planned growth in exports is not being realized at present, as indicated by the fact that in the first 4 months exports to the convertible currency area registered a growth of only 4 percent. All this, as he said, calls for united and increased action increating all the necessary preconditions for the growth of production and exports.

Going on to speak about the difficulties in liquidity, Markovic said it will be particularly emphasized in the next 2 months because major commitments to foreign countries are falling due. Precisely for this reason, in addition to taking other measures, he said an urgent solution must be found for our largest debtor, INA [oil industry], so that either by exporting oil or by some other appropriate solution, it can repay its own debts.

Noting also the great illiquidity of the Privredna Banka Zagreb [Economic Bank of Zagreb], Markovic emphasized that for several months this bank has been in a state of virtual although nor formal liquidation. Clearly, in the case of this bank, we must either go for real recovery or bankruptcy.

These, he said, are major issues on which not only the improvement of the current situation but also the overall realization of the program for overcoming the situation depend. Therefore unity in the republic is essential for resolving these questions without hesitation and with the full support of all subjects.

LCY OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH RELIGIOUS COMMUNES

AU092107 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May pp 1, 3

[M. Pribic report]

[Excerpts] Topusko, 6 May -- The 40th anniversary of the third session of ZAVNOH [Territorial Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia], which was held in Topusko on 8 and 9 May 1944, was observed here today by a formal session of the Committee of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia for observing the 40th anniversary of ZAVNOH and the 40th anniversary of uniting Istria, Rijeka, Zadar, and the Croatian Adriatic Islands with the mother country, and of the general assembly of the Virginmost Commune, with Milan Rukavina Sain, president of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia, as chairman.

After the greetings speech by Vlado Gabric, president of the Assembly of the Virginmost Commune and the adoption of the report of the assembly committee on the realization of the program of observation of the 40th anniversary of ZAVNOH, which was rendered by Milan Rukavina Sain, Jakov Blazevic, member of the LCY Central Committee and one of the organizers of the uprising in Croatia, spoke about the importance of the decisions of the third ZAVNOH session.

Blazevic devoted one part of his speech to the relations of the state and religious communities in our country, and said that clerical-nationalist counterrevolutionary activity provokes religious hysteria and national hatred. Their huge press has been foaming with demands for "freedom" in order to only more brazenly attack what is ours. Their scope is truly impressive, ranging from the calls "to struggle to the last drop of blood against infidel materialism," to the Pravoslavlje thesis about Croatia "which has always been and remains the grave of Serbian people." Relations between the SFRY and the Holy See were established by the 1966 Protocol, but its obligations are not being observed.... "I understand why they are not being observed by the Holy See, but why are they not observed by us?" Blazevic asked. "Namely, there are so many public reports in our country on some church heads being disloyal toward our country; so much so that this begins to be overt criminal and punishable acts against the foundations of our state socialist order. The aforementioned protocol obliges both sides to prevent this activity."

DRAGAN ON COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANS

AU090947 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy has discussed measures that should be undertaken for establishing the medium- and long-term development plan. Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, also participated in the discussion. What is most important in the new documents on economic development? This is what Zvone Dragan said about this, among other things:

[Begin Dragan recording] What I think is most important for the new, that is long-term and medium-term development plans, is the following: I do not underestimate the significance of the changes in the law on [word indistinct] and the methodology, and all these actions and activities, but I still think that it is most important that we accept, that is protect, maintain, and ensure for all the subjects of planning, an iron regulation, that is an iron common framework and a common starting point that we have adopted, not through some solely political declarations, but as an act of the SFRY Assembly, based on the concord of assemblies of all republics and provinces, and that is the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

If we fail to ensure that we do not have five starting points, but one iron common starting point and that we respect this starting point in working out our own and common development plans -- both medium-term and long-term ones -- therefore that we all start from this common framework of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, what will still continue to break through and to live will be the old practice of unrealistic, voluntaristic planning, which was mostly burdened by barren compromises, from the basic cells to the federation and among federal units. [end recording]

INQUIRY FOR TWO ACCUSED OF 'HOSTILE PROPAGANDA'

LD091625 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG) -- On the basis of the report from the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the district public prosecutor's office in Belgrade submitted a demand today for an inquiry to be conducted into the case of Mlodrag Milic, a freelance film worker from Belgrade who has no permanent employment, and Dragomir Olujic, a political science graduate from Belgrade, for the criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article 133, paragraph one, of the SFRY Criminal Law.

Both the accused, the announcement of the district public prosecutor's office says, have been appearing at illegal meetings and public tribunes in Belgrade for some time and presenting the sociopolitical circumstances in our country in an ill-intentioned and untruthful manner. They also advocated anticonstitutional change in the existing socialist self-managing social system. Detention has been ordered for both the accused. [The accused were among those detained with Milovan Djilas for a short period on 20 April 1984.]

BRIEFS

TYPHOID OUTBREAK -- Titova Mitrovica, 8 May (TANJUG) -- A total of 71 persons so far have fallen ill with typhoid which appeared in Prvi Tunel near Titova Mitrovica. All of them are receiving hospital treatment in Titov Mitrovica or Pristina. Over 2,000 persons aged between 3 and 65, or two-thirds of the population of the mining settlement, have been vaccinated. The population is supplied with drinking water by water tankers, while the local water supply network which caused the disease is being disinfected. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 8 May 84 LD] Titova Mitrovica, May 9 (TANJUG) -- Six new cases of typhoid in a mining settlement near Titova Mitrovica, a town in the south of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, have been reported since yesterday (Tuesday), bringing the total to 77. The conditions of all typhoid patients, hospitalized in Titovo Mitrovica and Pristina, is improving. The vaccination of the inhabitants of the settlement is nearing completion and all necessary measures have been taken to prevent the disease from spreading. The area continues being supplied with water from truck tanks. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 9 May 84 LD]